REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.896.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible]rtisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Each—Rupees 2.

[illegible] Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the Proprietor of the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," [illegible],081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		June	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
,, Carwar	30	,, Coconada	14
,, Narrakal......June	3	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Allepy	3	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Tuticorin	5	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Colombo	6	,, False Point	17
,, Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
,, Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June [illegible], at [illegible]

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSREH	21
,, [illegible]	[illegible]	,, Mahomerah	22
,, Guadur	[illegible]	,, Fao	22
,, Muscat	[illegible]	,, Bushire	24
,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	,, Bahrein	24
,, [illegible]	14	,, Linga	25
,, [illegible]	[illegible]	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, [illegible]	[illegible]	,, Muscat......July	2
,, [illegible]	[illegible]	,, Guadur	4
,, [illegible]	[illegible]	,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	[illegible]	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 38, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0 | Horses [illegible] Rs. 4
[illegible] Class [illegible] 3 0 | Carriages [illegible] 4
[illegible] 1 8

[illegible] May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will [illegible] every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, [illegible] every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to [illegible], and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY [illegible].

[illegible] particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned [illegible]:—

Mr. [illegible], at Surat,
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 38, Meadow Street, Bombay, [illegible] January 1874.

[illegible] Ferry will be CLOSED during the S. W. [illegible], July and August.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1st JUNE.

THE Magnificent Steamer PARAENSE, Captain Brooking, 1,500 Tons burden, has First-class Saloon accommodation on deck for a large number of Passengers.

FARE..............Rs. 500.

For Plans of Vessel and Passage apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,440 Tons, and 630 H.P.) Captain J. Orman, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] Passengers and [illegible] that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARBITRATOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Arbitrator.

Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MILFORD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

5 Bales grey shirtings, 2 cases chintz, 336 dozen handkerchiefs, 1 case pugries, 5 bales superior navy canvas, 7 cases eau-de-cologne, 2 cases looking-glasses in gilt frames, 1 case mechanical toys with organ, 50 dozen portwine.

On account and risk of the Consignor—

2 Cases assorted superior Quilts of different sizes.
1 Case Costumes and Palonaises.
2 Cases superior Tissue Cloth and White Pique.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 7½, 8¼, 9 lbs.
17 ,, Grey T. Cloth, 6, 7 lbs.
10 ,, Grey Madapollams.
20 ,, Grey Jacconets.
10 Cases Colored Prints.
25 [illegible] 10, 11, 12 lbs.

A quantity of steam engine packing of various sizes for the use of mills, [illegible].

AUCTION SALE of superior Household Furniture, Semi grand Piano, Books, Horses, Carriages &c., at Bandora hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at his residence "[illegible]", Lower Road, Bandora hill, the valuable household furniture, semi grand piano, books, crockery, glassware, &c., the property of [illegible], Esq., the same consisting of glassware, dinner, dessert and tea service, plated ware, cutlery, &c., and of superior blackwood, open carved furniture such as chairs, tables, book case, couches, &c.; [illegible] camp cot, iron bedsteads, [illegible], washing stand, [illegible], office [illegible] and a nearly new semi-grand piano by [illegible], also prints and plaster figures, painted flower vases, toilet pots and other ornaments.

At 2 P.M.

A good useful young and sound grey horse, quiet either in saddle or harness, regularly ridden and driven, a good mover and a fast trotter.

A roan pony young and stylish trotter.
An American four-wheeled buggy.
A mail phaeton.
A set nearly new plated harness.
An English saddle in good order complete with girths and irons bridles, stable utensils.

The above property will be on view from TUESDAY the 26th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kalbadevy, the undermentioned landed property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mathewrow Pandoorung, and by order of the mortgagee:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the Jugnath Sudasjee Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwur, containing by admeasurement about 224 2/9ths square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, and bounded on the east by the Jugnath Sudasjee Lane on the west by the part of Goolam Saheb Jeetakur, on the north by the property of Jugnath Mathewjee, and on the south by the property of Muccund Ramchunderjee.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following :—

Sundries, consisting of braces, crockeryware, containing tea cups and saucers, coffee cups, milk jugs, jugs and basin, butter pot, claret jug water jug, plated candlesticks, dish covers, bracket wall lamps, kegs of green paints, napkins, horse reins, &c.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, large and small round tables, pier and side table, teapoys, blackwood carved sofa, bed-steads, camp cots, cradles, camphorwood chests, full carved easy chairs, drawing-room chairs, perambulators, copying press with stand, meat safe, easy and arm chairs, screens, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, prints, &c.

4 Cases striped Dhoties, 49 by 11.
4 ,, of White Dhoties, 49 by 10.
4 ,, slip and lip chimnies of cases

On account and at the risk of concerned—

Cards of scissors, velvet slippers, jelly bottles, water-proof suits, music boxes, large and small looking-glasses with plate glass, large and small new pictures, sizes 8 by 10 to 24 by 30, gilt and black mouldings, panorama balls, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1866.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwur road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwur road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgage, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

WANTED.

A good slightly used English-built Mail Phaeton, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS, TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

[illegible] a Gentleman that has left Bombay, [illegible] rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by [illegible], New York. To be seen at the rooms of the [illegible]. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 [illegible] pianos in India.

Also,

[illegible]-built nearly new miniature Brougham, [illegible] Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, [illegible] few sets plated and brass-mounted single [illegible] and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 27th MAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
SCHOOL,
By particular desire, preceded by
THE SILENT WOMAN.

THURSDAY, 28th MAY.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
and the New Burlesque of
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.

FRIDAY, 29th MAY.
GRAND SHAKESPEREAN NIGHT,
BENEFIT
MISS CARRY GEORGE,
ROMEO & JULIET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

EXCHANGE.—A SUBALTERN of a crack Infantry Corps proceeding to Europe in about a year is desirous of EXCHANGING into the BOMBAY or BENGAL STAFF CORPS. For particulars apply to "J.," care of Messrs GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Army Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICES of Messrs. WALLACE and Co. and of the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited, have been REMOVED to No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street (next door to Messrs. KEMP and Co.)

Bombay, 26th May 1874.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in Waterproof Covering. Undammered Packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the Senders.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1874.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.—The Undersigned are prepared to negotiate the SALE of that well known Property situated on the Government Road, about 3 miles from Vythery and 38 from Calicut, and known as the LACKADIE ESTATE. The Estate comprises about 130 acres of Coffee in full bearing, besides Jungle and Grass lands.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co., Calicut.

Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, as SUB-SURVEYORS, two good and thoroughly efficient Draughtsmen. Salary to commence with will be from 40 to 50 Rupees according to merit. Copies of Testimonials with specimens of Map Drawing and Printing, and statement of age to be forwarded with application to F. B. GIRDLESTONE, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey of India, 36, Neutral Lines, Poona.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned :—

CARRUTHERS BROTHERS' STILL HOCK at	Rs. 22 0	per doz. Quarts.	
Ditto DRY SHERRY, at	,, 24 0	,,	,,
MELVIN'S BEER	at ,, 4 8	,,	,,
Ditto ditto	at ,, 2 8	,,	Pints.

LYON & Co.

RAIN GAUGES,

GLASHIER'S MAKE, complete with funnel and measure, in Japanned tin, with brass rim. Rs. 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at the Office of the Company at Hornby Row, Bombay, on the 26th day of May, instant, the following Special Resolutions (among others) were passed, viz. :—

That the French Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and do transfer and sell its property and business to a new Company to be formed under the same name.

That John Westlake, Esq., be appointed liquidator of the Company with power to sell and transfer the property and business of the said Company to the said new Company, in consideration of receiving 300 fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 500 each in the new Company, to be distributed among the Shareholders of the present Company rateably in proportion to the number of shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co,
Managers.

Bombay, 26th May 1874.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

IS a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen	Rs. 15
,, Virgin	,,	17
,, Diamond	,,	21
,, Amontillado	,,	28
PORT—Double Diamond	,,	22
CATALAN—White	,,	15
CLARET—St. Julien	,,	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	,,	23
CHABLIS—Superior	,,	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	,,	19
,, Raynard's	,,	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	,,	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY HORSES. For particulars apply to the Firm of Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., or to LAFOND BROTHERS.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE CLERK, competent to take CHARGE of a TRADESMAN'S BOOKS. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Applications stating experience to be addressed L. S. D., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862 ; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

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Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

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⁂ State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

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NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st June next, a very COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, facing the sea at Khamballa, Breach Candy Road, at present occupied by R. S. CAMPBELL, Esq. For terms apply to

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co.

19th May 1874.

NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CARDING MASTER for the above MILL. Unexceptionable Testimonials will be required. Apply to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA and NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE PUCKEERAJEE, No. 70 and 71 at Khetwaddy.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of R. A. Dallas, Esquire, LL.D., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 20th May 1874.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA COMPANY (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Thirteenth day of May, 1874, that is to say—

1. That the Colaba Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Colaba Company (Limited) when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

Secondly.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this Twentieth day of May 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse ,, one-quarter.
The 3rd horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

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OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,
Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Travelling do	2 0	Nail do.	0 14
Warm do	35 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	do. Horse Hair	7 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Solid Leather	49 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Extra Large	75 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Do. Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Extra Large	24 0	Linen do. do.	[illegible]	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	[illegible]	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26 0	Courier Bags	6 8	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Sailor's Knot	1 10
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Money Belts	3 8	Warm do. do.	15 8		
		Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0		
		Leather Purses	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0		
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponges, Bath, large	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 12		

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23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS.

ALL the newest SHAPES, Manufactured by LINCOLN, BENNETT, and ELLWOOD and SONS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Brown Felt Round High Crown	7 8	White Regulation Helmets	20 0
Black Round Crown	6 8	Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above	15 0
Brown High Square Crown	8 8	Ellwood's Shooting Cork and Felt covered with White Drill	15 0
Black Soft Round Crown	8 8	Ellwood Drab Air Chamber Shooting	15 0
Black Soft Felt High Square Crown	8 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Drill or Cloth, the same shape as new Regulation	12 8
Drab Felt Round Crown	6 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Water-proof Cloth, very light	12 8
Black tuez with ventilated Air Space	7 8	Tweed Travelling Hats ......Rs. 3-8 to	5 0
Drab Ditto Ditto	7 8	Tweed Ditto Caps ......Rs. 3-8 to	5 0
Best Black Dress Hats Lincoln and Bennett	15 0	Scotch Cap Glengarrys	5 0
Best Drab Do. Do.	12 8		

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	Coloured Alpaca Double Breas, Best Quality	13 0
,, ,, Trousers	12 0	Brown Holland Suits	14 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality.)	10 0
,, Trousers	9 0	,, ,, Trousers (1st Quality.)	5 8
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9 0
,, Single Breasted ,,	16 0	,, ,, Trousers (2nd Quality.)	4 8
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0	Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0	Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	23 0	,, ,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	6 0
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,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	21 0	Cricketing Trousers	14 0
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,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	15 0	Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0	Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45 0

A FRESH STOCK OF KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

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MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate,
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BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

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A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
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KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
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HARD WORK
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Rs. 60.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

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For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
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Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
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Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
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Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
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N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
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ALSO AT
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Jubbulpore Exhibition	1866, Gold Medal.
Agra ,,	1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition	1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition,	Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla	1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund ,,	1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,,	1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,,	1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
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BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c, Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by s.s. ARIEL, from London, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

MR. T. E. DECRUZ,
BAZAAR SUPPLIER & GENERAL PURVEYOR,
CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS,
Crawford Market, No. 6, (Near Fowl Depot,)
Commission only 5 per Cent. on all Purchases.

MR. DECRUZ begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that he has been for a long period connected with the above Business, and is in a position to purchase Bazaar articles of every description on most reasonable terms. From long experience he is enabled to regulate his selections according to the taste and requirements of his Constituents, for whom he will secure the best qualities of articles.

Bachelors will make a large saving by employing Mr. DeCruz.

Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) each per Share have THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

13th May 1874.

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VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,
Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz. :—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH MAY, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is still closed, but from Reuter's London message of this morning we learn that yesterday's receipts of cotton at the American ports were 5,000 bales against 8,000, and the exports to Great Britain 1,000 against 5,000 on the same date last year. Futures in New York are quoted ⅛ cent. per lb. higher, but Mid Uplands on the spot is still at 18⅞ cents. We hear that private telegrams of yesterday's date from Manchester are to hand reporting arrival cotton dull, and that the American receipts are likely to increase again for a time, whilst the weather is more favourable for the new crop. Consols in London are stil 93⅜, but Bar Silver has declined to 58 9/16 per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling bills have been most limited, and rates, although not quotably altered, show a decidedly weaker tendency. The Banks are willing buyers of 6 months' sight Credits at 1s. 11⅛d., but there are no sellers at the rate, and it is questionable even whether a concession of 1/16 would induce any great amount of business. For 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d. is quoted, but there is no anxiety shown to draw, and it is evident from this, and the absence of sellers on Calcutta, that the Exchange Banks are now easy regarding their requirements for the remainder of the season. On Calcutta there are buyers but no sellers at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. China bills continue to be enquired for at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in very active request, but holders decline business irrespective of rate. The bulk of the paper here has now found its way into the hands of permanent investors, who, in the absence of other equally safe investments, have no inducement to sell, and should money during the monsoon become specially easy, as seems highly probable at the moment, rates may reach a very high level. To-day's quotations nominally are :—Fours Rs. 103¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 108 1-16.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady to-day but without excitement. Bank of Bombays, second issue, are still in favour and again rather dearer : Spinning shares are firm with an upward tendency ; Land Companies unaltered ; Press property weak. The following are the leading prices :—

New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	467½
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Fort Press Co.	4,600
Sassoon's Press Co.	1,100
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,770
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,410
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Morarjee Spinning	1,460
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,610
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON is quiet but steady. Exporters are still buying sparingly, but dealers in the absence of home telegrams decline to reduce their prices, and in a number of instances are going on storing their stocks. Our supplies, with the exception of some small arrivals of Compta, and a few Bhownuggur boats, are now reduced to the limited receipts by rail, and the selection is consequently falling off very rapidly.

FREIGHTS continue dull at £3-5 for sailing vessels and £3-5 to £3-6-3 for steamers.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is almost nothing doing, but importers continue firm and evince little disposition to accept lower rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE s. s. MULA, 548 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Chittagong (May 3rd) via Cochin and Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Labour, Mr. Maiden and fifty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Mula (s)	Morrison	Bussorah, May 23.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Chittagong, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Gresham (s)	Mace	New York.
	Persee (s)	Harrison	Liverpool.
	South Tyne	Hallett	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch Mandvee.
Ship Timor, to Liverpool.
Ship Mahableshwur, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 23 Assyria (s) Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May 22 Meinam (s) Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee, s, 19 cases sherry, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 12 bales canvas, Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co.
Palermo, s, 15 cases yellow M. sheets, Kival Hemchund.
Ariel, s, 5 casks hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo, s, 12 bales colored paper, Bhicoo Sezba and Co ; 2 cases hardware, Abdoola Jewa.
Pembrokeshire, 100 boxes gunpowder, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Muriel, 5 cases plate glass, Bhicoo Sezba and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ceres, s, 4 cases seed beads, Suriffally Goolam Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS—26TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurion, 69 bales cotton, Balchurdass Manchund.
Sandringham, 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Ashgrove, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Inderjee.
Khersan, 214 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 140½ cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee.
Lochness 45 bales cotton, Arjum Nurpall ; 200 bales cotton W. Nicol and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 46 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Jane Ingelow, 2,400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 1,500 packages linseed, John Campbell and C .
Hutton s, 80 bales wool, Gordhun Pragjee ; 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 201 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co ; 28 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 58 bales cotton, Nurpall Passoo ; 81 bales cotton, Rampurtap Loya.
Palermo s, 231 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co ; 25 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass ; 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee ; 13 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.
Ariel s, 350 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
South Tyne s, 1 bale cotton, Corumsee Premjee ; 28 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Parsee s, 126½ cwts. galls, Goculdass Hurjeewan ; 500 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 98 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bundles galls, Mooljee Anundjee.
Arbitrator s, 1,000 bales cotton, and 640 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers, 80 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 54 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Penedo s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
India s, 1,000 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Galatea, 900 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 700 bales cotton, H. Classon & Co.
Jane, 1,100 bales cotton, H. Classon & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 160 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla s, 3 cases indigo, Mumoobhoy Mahomedbhoy Misree.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 26th May, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

Via Suez, 26th May, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th May, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th May, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 16 hours 55 minutes.

Via Suez, 26th May, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 27 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 26th May, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from Australia

Via Singapore, 25th May, 6-30 P.M. Time in transit, 16 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. on the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th May is as follows :—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	1	50	0	2
" Galle	1	2	0	32
" Kurrachee	0	11	0	1
" Madras	0	19	0	6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOW "WOOLWICH" GUNS ARE DISABLED.—The report of the Indian Committee on the "Explosive Violence of Large Grain Powder," which has just reached England, italicizes the opinion *"that the compound violence developed in the powder-gas by the backward shock first transmitted to it by the shot when travelling at speed, its studs strike the inclined faces of the grooves*; goes far to explain, not only the bursting of those two bronzed guns, but also those apparently anomalous local pressures which have caused so much anxiety recently in the testing of the largest and most powerful of the M. L. rifled guns in England." This will, it is to be hoped, says *Iron*, revive official "Studies on Studs," before condemning the 81-ton guns for the Irresistible to that lack of endurance which has prevented the Devastation testing any of her guns by such frequent and heavy discharges as they might be subjected to in a naval bombardment.

AT a District Court Martial assembled at Lucknow on the 17th April last (Major C.S. Sedley Taylor, Royal Artillery, President), Private Michael Kavanagh, 40th Regiment of Foot, was charged on seven different counts, with being drunk, insubordination with personal violence in having struck his superior officer, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, &c. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the five principal charges and not guilty of two, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 672 days, to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the articles of his kit, viz. one pair of boots, to be fined £1, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service ; which sentence the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India has confirmed, with the exception of the discharge with ignominy. His Excellency remarks :—"The prisoner should have been tried by a General Court Martial. The District Court have awarded to the prisoner the severest sentence in their power; but the discharge with ignominy is not suited to the prisoner's case, and is not confirmed. The prisoner therefore escapes with an inadequate period of imprisonment for a very wanton case of violent insubordination."

BELIEVING as we (*Broad Arrow*) do that Colonel Chesney's proposal to organize an "Army of Knights" is worthy of serious consideration, it follows that one tendency of his suggestions is to invest our existing yeomanry cavalry force with fresh importance. It is true that the yeomanry cannot be called upon to serve abroad, and therefore at first sight it may appear that they can have nothing to do with that army of 30,000 knights which Colonel Chesney proposes to establish. But this, we venture to think, is a somewhat narrow view to take of the subject, for it is surely a fact worth noting that, irrespective of our regular cavalry, we already possess a mounted force about half as strong as the one suggested, a force, moreover, which, although confessedly by no means altogether realizing Colonel Chesney's idea, nevertheless embodies some of its more important features in a more marked manner than even the existing cavalry of the line ; a force which must, therefore—assuming Colonel Chesney's views to be correct,—be of greater intrinsic national importance than has hitherto been commonly supposed. . . . It would, therefore, we think, be a good plan if a yeomanry camp of exercise could be organised for a few weeks in some convenient locality, where several regiments might be brigaded along with some regular cavalry, the course of drill instruction to terminate with a few days devoted to races and athletic games. This would impart to the whole force a stimulus which would be highly beneficial.

ARRIVALS—MAY 25.

Hills, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Seton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Joblin, Lieut., Bengal 55th Regiment, on Medical Board, from Roorkee.

MAY 26.

Furguson, Surgeon Major, Bengal A. M. D., on Medical Board from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 25.

Hastings, Surgeon, Madras 20th Regiment, N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Kennedy, Colonel, Public Work Department, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 26.

Seton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, May 23.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C E Yate, Doing Duty Officer, Erinpoora Irregular Force, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Renwick.

Surgn R Coldecott, of the Bombay Medical Department, to officiate in medical charge of the Meywar Agency, vice Dr Downie, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

With reference to Lieut R J H Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt Neill, on special duty or until further orders.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Offg Boundary Settlement Officer and ex-Officio Asst to the Political Agent at Bhopal, is confirmed in that appointment.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer and ex-Officio Political Asst at Bhopal, officiated as Political Agent at Bhopal from the forenoon of the 20th to the afternoon of the 31st January 1874.

Capt H B Peacock, 2nd-in-Command, and Offg Comdt of the Govr Genl's Body-Guard, to officiate as Agent to the Govr Genl with the ex-King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pensions, during the absence of Lieut Col Mowbray Thomson on privilege leave, in addition to his military duties.

With reference to the above, Lieut Col Thomson and Capt Peacock respectively delivered over, and received, charge of the Office of Agent to the Gover Genl with the ex-King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pensions, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H W Allen, 107th Foot, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to Mysore, with effect from 1st April 1874.

The grant by the Madras Government of three months' privilege leave to Lieut C H P Christie, R E, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Irrigation Branch, Madras, is confirmed.

Messrs W B Carter and T M Vicors, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, are invested temporarily with the powers of a Supt of works, with effect from the date of their taking charge.

Mr J E N Boydell is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, on probation and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from 29th April 1874.

Mr F A Guterbloh is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

The period of service of Mr J Collins, B A, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, having terminated under his agreement, he ceased to belong to the P W Establishment from 22nd March 1874.

Mr J Collins, B A, is appointed to the P W Dept as a temporary Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot (State) Railway Survey.

Mr Thomson reported his departure on 1st May 1874.

Mr J L Gallott, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, and Persl Asst to the Engr-in-Chief, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Surg Engr of the Survey Circle, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G J H Glinn, or until further orders.

The services of Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

Lieut R C Hart, R E, Asst Engr, Military Works Branch, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept at his own request. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Hony Capt J M Matthews, Barrack Master, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr A Clerke is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The under-mentioned Officers attached to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Asst Engrs, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr F E Braham, and Mr T J Dumayne, from the 16th April 1874.

Mr H B Molesworth, from the 3rd June 1874.

Mr W E Mesres is appointed to the P W Dept temporarily as an Asst Engr, 1st Grade, and posted to the N W Provinces Provincial Establishment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Dept of Military Accounts :—

Capt C F Thomas, General List Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 6th N L I, and Lieut E J G Lewis, Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 19th (Punjab) N I, appointed to officiate as Depy Paymasters by G G O No 521 of the 14th May 1873, will continue to officiate as Depy Paymasters, vice Lieut Col C L Brown and Maj J P Martin offg as Paymasters, and until further orders.

The following order issued by the Govt of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting leave, to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Bgdr Genl Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K C B, Bl S C (A-d-C to the Queen), Comdg the Rawul Pindee Brigade,—for six months.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Capt Henry Charles Kemble, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—for eighteen months—twelve months and four days on private affairs and the remaining period on medical certificate with effect from the 21st April 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per Colombo.

The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry,—12th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieut Robert Nicholls Harington, B S C, Qrmr, 29th P N I, for eighteen months.

The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Surgn Maj Nathanial James Grant, of the Medical Department—for two years.

The G G Os No 120 of 1873 and No 131 of 1874, placing the services of Capt G W Willcock, of the Gen List Infantry temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, are cancelled.

Supy Surgn Maj John Charles Whishaw, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

H E the Govr General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col P S Lumsden, C B, C S I, Bl S C (A-d-C to the Queen), to the Frigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Bgdr Genl, during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Bgdr Genl Sir C H Brownlow, K C B or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col Charles Frederick Browne, Bl S C,—19th May 1874.

Lieut Col Augustus William Ritherdon, M S C,—21st May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bl S C having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Maj Henry Abany Wyndham Waterfield,—10th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Bernard Cracroft,—15th May 1874.

The under mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate :—

Lieut Conway James, R E, Ex Enr, 4th Grade, Dept P W, Fyzabad Division,—for six months.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.—

Army Comst Dept.

Capt H J Burton, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl 3rd Class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, to fill a temporary vacancy in that Grade, with effect from this date and until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment :—

Capt John Bythe, R N, V C, to be Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Dept of the Govt of India.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mr H Cox, to be 3rd Officer of the Steamer *Enterprize*.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, May 23*)

Subsidiary leave for fifteen days is granted to Maj H Fraser Dist Supt of Police, Narsinghpur, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr D G Proby, Offg Dist Supt, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt J A Temple, Judge Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Seoni.

Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cantonment Mag, Jabalpur, is appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

Mr L K Laurie, C S, Asst Comr, Jabalpur, is transferred temporarily to Narsinghpur.

Mr F W Fox, C S, Asst Comr, is transferred from Nimar to Hoshangabad.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Asst Comr, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi with great credit.

Mr Lilladhur, Offg Extra-Asst Comr, having rejoined from sick leave, is posted to the Narsinghpur district.

Mr H E Stanbrough is appointed to officiate as a Dist Supt of Police, in the Central Provinces, as a temporary measure, to fill an existing vacancy. Mr Stanbrough is posted to the Bilaspur district.

Furlough for one year with twenty days' subsidiary leave is granted to Mr W Jacob, Depty Conservr of Forests, Northern Division, from the 25th instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr J Y Davidson, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, transferred from Bengal, to the Central Provinces, assumed charge of the 1st Barrier Division, Upper Godavari Works, from Serjt W Ramsden, Supervisor, 1st Grade, on the 16th instant.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—May 26th, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Eliza Northbrook Campbell, only child of D. MacGregor, M. D. (Friends kindly accept this intimation.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARSTOW—May 20th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of H C. Barstow, Esq., C.S., of a son.

HAWKINS—May 20th, at Jhelum, the wife of C R Hawkins, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANNETT—TAYLOR—May 22nd, at the American Methodist Episcopal Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. W. J. Gladwin, the Rev. J. J. Annett, third son of the late T. Annett, Esq., of "The Abbey," Glastonbury, and Privy Hall, Norfolk, to Bessie, eldest daughter of H. Taylor, Esq., Cawnpore.

LEE—LISSENBURG—May 20th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Reverend J. Gillings, Margaret Hannah Lee, only daughter of Mr. T. Lee, Mechanical Engineer and Supervisor, to Henry George Lissenburg, second son of Lieutenant and Barrack Master D. Lissenburg, Madras.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.

THE equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, which was unveiled at Calcutta on Saturday, is one of the most satisfactory works of art that modern sculpture can boast of. No one who saw it when it was exhibited in Waterloo Place could help regretting that such a statue was not to be kept to adorn London, and to let foreigners see that the English people had raised at least one monument to a national hero without making him ridiculous ; and those who are left of Outram's old companions in this Presidency must now be disappointed that the Anglo-Indian memorial of the greatest soldier the Bombay army can boast of has not been placed in Bombay. But, after all, the acts which will keep Outram's memory green were done in the Bengal Presidency ; and Calcutta showed, in the ceremony of last Saturday, a just sense of all that she owes to one of the foremost of the small band of men who saved the Empire in 1857. There are greater names in Indian history than Outram's, but not one that enjoys a purer fame. It is sometimes not a little puzzling to account for the extraordinary reputation which some Englishmen have acquired and maintain in this country. Many a reader of Kaye's biographies must have been forced, over and over again, to ask himself the question, Well, after all, what did these men do to achieve greatness? But we, at least, should never have had the courage to proclaim openly these doubts of the perfections of Kaye's demigods, if, in reading lately the *Life of Sir Henry Lawrence*, we had not stumbled upon a letter in which Sir Henry whispers confidentially to Sir John Kaye himself his belief, not only that Malcolm was a humbug, but that Mountstuart Elphinstone and others were very ordinary people who had never done anything worth mentioning. Sir Henry Lawrence in his turn had disciples who extolled him as the noblest and greatest and wisest of mankind ; yet there is no doubt that, though he wrote some good essays, he did not succeed as an administrator, while so good a judge as Sir Charles Napier recorded, as is well known, a very far from flattering opinion of his talents for war. But there is something in the character of Sir Henry Lawrence which is exceedingly attractive ; and, if greatness is measured, not by the deeds a man has the opportunity of accomplishing, but by the influence he exerts over the minds of other men and his success in exciting in them a worthy spirit of emulation, his career was marked by triumphs which in this country have never been surpassed. Outram was a man of a different stamp. Although free enough with his pen, and rather too fond, indeed, of the excitement of literary controversy, he was by nature emphatically a man of action. It used to be said with a good deal of truth that the innumerable pamphlets, despatches, and leading articles which were attributed to him were mainly the work of other hands ; and, not to speak of the names of men still living, it is certain that a good deal of what Outram put his name to was really written by the indefatigable Dr. Ogilvie—a man who was a perfect marvel of literary fertility, and who could at a pinch, we believe, have written leading articles enough every day to keep the whole Indian press going. On the other hand, we doubt if the most statesmanlike papers ever signed by Outram—those in which he protested, as military member of the Council of India, against the amalgamation of the Queen's and Indian armies and drew out an elaborate plan of reorganisation which would have saved India from the Horse Guards—were not entirely his own composition. It would of course have been unbecoming in Lord Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of an amalgamated army, to make any reference last Saturday to this episode in his hero's career ; but the fact that Outram spoke out frankly what he thought of the evils of amalgamation, at a time when there were but few men of position belonging to the old Indian services who did not shrink from compromising their prospects by uttering a word against what was supposed to be the wish of the Court and the Home Government, is a lasting testimony, not only to his foresight as a statesman, but to the strength of his attachments and the independence of his character.

It was, however, as a soldier, and not as a Political, that Outram won his laurels. History will hardly, in spite of the results of his campaign in Persia, give him credit for military genius. He scarcely pretended, in fact, to be a great General ; his qualities were rather those of a dashing adventurer who would, by mere force of will and daring, have easily carved his way to a throne in India had he not been a simple and loyal servant of the Queen of England. The charm of his life was that, although his own thirst for military glory was insatiable, he had the rare capacity, for a soldier, of being able to sacrifice himself, not merely for the sake of upholding a principle, but even to let a comrade win a distinction he himself ardently longed for. Such self-denial is the highest of human virtues ; and, when this generosity of soul is combined with fearless courage and the utmost straightforwardness in speech and act, it cannot but command the enthusiastic admiration of mankind. There are few men to whom it is not the bitterest of humiliations to be passed in the race of life by eager competitors ; and in the public service, and especially in the military profession, the fancy that one's own self-advancement is really essential to the welfare or even the salvation of the State constantly effaces a just regard for the interests and the claims of others. It is the consciousness we all have of the prevalence of this enlightened selfishness which makes us feel that not one man probably in a generation could have done what Outram did, in cheerfully waiving his own right and according to Havelock the glory of relieving Lucknow. Lord Napier, in his admirable speech on Saturday, reminded his Calcutta audience of another incident in Outram's life, which shows how well the Bayard of the Indian army understood the character of the people of this country. After Sir Colin Campbell had set free Havelock and Outram's relieving force, he proposed, as he was not strong enough to remain in occupation of Lucknow, to evacuate the city and its suburbs and retire to await reinforcements. Outram then sought and obtained the honour of holding and defending the Alumbagh with a slender garrison against a host of enemies, till the cautious Commander-in-Chief had assembled the army which extinguished the rebellion in Oudh ; and it is not possible to overrate the moral effect of this determination of the Anglo-Indian officer to keep the flag of England always flying in face of the rebels.

While reading the affectionate tribute paid by Lord Napier to the memory of Outram, one is naturally led to ask if there are still men of Outram's stamp in the Indian army. No doubt there are ; and, though the special work of civilizing barbarous tribes within the frontier of British India—a work in which his success first made Outram's reputation—is not now a field for the enterprize of ambitious soldiers, there is plenty of similar work to be done just beyond the frontier in which daring spirits might find congenial occupation. Had Outram himself lived, such a letter as we published yesterday from the simple missionary who, strong in his faith, tried to make his way from Peshawur to Cabul could never have been written. A soldier of his spirit and experience in dealing with Asiatic races would have used all his influence to prevent the champions of a policy of masterly imbecility from leaving the borderland between British India and Afghanistan, and the chief pass by which an enemy can enter India, in the hands of some insignificant tribes of lawless robbers, who have been taught to believe since 1842 that the Feringhees are afraid of them, and who insult, maltreat, and plunder peaceful travellers without caring for either the Government of India or its ally Shere Ali. It seems absolutely ludicrous that, with all the formal talk that goes on in the Houses of Parliament about English policy in Central Asia, and our obligations to protect Afghanistan, the border territory of British India should still be infested by bands of marauders who live by black-mail and who refuse to let a single Englishman enter the dominions of Shere Ali. An Outram would in less than a year bring these mountaineers to reason and convert them into faithful friends of the Government of India. At present, they form an insuperable barrier to free intercourse between the Afghans and the population of British India—a barrier which probably will not be removed till Russian Consular Agents and Russian merchants have established themselves in every important town in Afghanistan.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

AT the Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday three good men were put forward for the post of Secretary—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lidbetter, and Mr. Martin Wood—and after a ballot Mr. Gordon was declared elected Secretary by one vote. Though either of the other two gentlemen would have done honour to the post, we do not think the members of the Chamber could have made a better choice than they have done. Mr. Gordon is a man of great commercial experience, and with a large acquaintance with Bombay trade. He has a good manner which is sure to make him popular. Moreover, he has literary abilities of no inconsiderable degree, and in this respect he will be no unworthy successor to Mr. James Taylor. By the way the memory of the late Secretary is in the fair way of being kept green among his friends in Bombay for some time to come. Witness the determination of the Chamber to raise a memorial to him, and the letter which we publish elsewhere. In answer to the latter appeal we know there are many in the Presidency who would willingly come forward with their mite.

THE British India steamer Burmah, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta, had, as we have already narrated some days back, a fair experience of the hurricane off the Madras Coast, by which she got considerably knocked about and had the greater part of her bulwarks washed away. She also lost an anchor, which was carried away from its lashings, the ringbolts which it was secured having snapped owing to the unusual straining. The chief officer of the ship appears to have had a fortunate escape from drowning. In boarding a native craft in distress, from which they took the crew on board the steamer, a hook in the vessel's side caught him under the throat and jerked him overboard, inflicting a nasty wound, which has now healed. He, however, managed to regain his place in the boat. There were also two men washed overboard in attempting to take in the jib, but they likewise were recovered. After leaving Madras for Bombay the Burmah experienced fine weather until she reached Negapatam, when she had squally weather with a cross sea and a very unsettled appearance. Off Colombo and Galle, also, the weather was still squally, which lasted until the 17th, when she made Alleppee ; thence to Calicut there was very heavy rain, and after leaving Calicut fine weather was experienced until her arrival in Bombay yesterday.

THE Government of India have published a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, respecting the temporary lines of telegraph erected in the distressed districts north of the Ganges, in which he acknowledges the advantage which has accrued, and will still further accrue, to the famine operations in consequence of their completion. The lines in Tirhoot, Champarun, and North Bhangulpore, which were commenced early in February and completed before the end of March, extend over 525 miles, of which 142 miles are permanent line. Offices have been opened in connection therewith at Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, Tajpore, Nagarbustee, Segowlie, Bettiah, Ramnugger, and Soopool—all situated in the heart of the distressed tracts. A telegraph office for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway having been established at Parbuttipore, midway between Dinagepore and Rungpore, temporary lines have been made to both of the two last named places, which are the head-quarters of the districts where distress exists. Sir Richard Temple bears testimony to the good service which these lines have already done and to their prompt and efficient working, and points to the advantages they afford for imparting immediate impulse to local proceedings, or for causing instant rectification of administrative error. His Honour accords great praise to the Telegraph Department generally for the promptitude and departmental skill displayed in the construction of the line, and gives due credit to Major Mallock, the superintendent of the work, who again specially mentions among his assistant, Mr. Reynolds, and the assistant superintendents, Messrs. Landon, Hare, Maclean, and Kirk, as well as the sub-assistant, Mr. Webster, to all of whom likewise the Lieutenant Governor conveys his thanks for their exertions ; and His Honour concludes by saying—"It seems to me that the manner in which telegraphic stores and materials were despatched to the necessary points, and in which first rate men were selected for the work is worthy of the high reputation of the Director General of Telegraphs in India and of his department."

FROM time to time recently rumours have been plentiful about tigers making their appearance on the Ghauts in the vicinity of Khandalla and Lanowlie. Not long ago we published an account of the death of the tiger who was known to local fame as "the" Lanowlie tiger, and this made it appear probable that the rumours were correct. Yesterday, however, we received information which put it beyond a doubt that this season tigers have been very numerous on the Ghauts. About a week ago His Highness Ali Shah, the eldest son of His Highness Aga Khan, received khubber that a number of tigers were in the vicinity of Karkalla, the station beyond Lanowlie on the Poona line. He sent a camp to the place where the game was reported, and together with his son, Aga Shah Noor, made haste for the same spot. It was not until Monday morning, however, that the impatient sportsmen saw a prospect of their patience being rewarded. At that time the shikarees reported having seen five tigers pass through the Toorna and Jumboora jungles, which are about ten miles in a southerly direction from Karkalla, close to the camp. Preparations were at once begun. While the sportsmen were preparing to climb trees, a young tiger broke cover, and they had to stand their ground. A shot from Ali Shah laid the tiger dead. Immediately after the shot was fired, a large tiger broke near Aga Shah Noor, who at once sent a shell into it and disabled it. It required two more shots before it was dead. As there were said to be more tigers in the jungle, the sportsmen got up trees, and they had barely done so when two young tigers broke from the jungle. One fell to each of the sportsmen. After a few minutes another young tiger broke near Ali Shah, who managed to give it its quietus. Five tigers in less than an hour is not bad work. The bodies of the animals were brought down to Bombay yesterday morning, and taken to Messrs Nicholl's to be skinned and dressed, and there the skins may still be witnessed by the curious. The largest tiger was evidently the mother of the other four, who were youngsters about two years old, and very ugly customers. The dam measured 9 feet from tip of tail to tip of snout, and about four feet high. Her family averaged about five feet long each. On Sunday morning the old lady killed two buffaloes and tore up the back of a Ghatee peasant, who was at work in the jungle, and escaped he does not know how. His Highness Ali Shah and his son received a popular ovation from the people in the vicinity of the slaughter, all expressing their delight at so many enemies to their live-stock being got rid of so satisfactorily. The sportsmen have remained near the Jumboree jungle, as the shikarees declare that there are three more tigers still there, one of whom is said to be the father of the youngsters who have been killed. For budding sportsmen it would thus appear that there is at present a chance of reaping distinction among the Ghaut jungles.

IN MEMORIAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you not think that the Bombay public are open to receive, as into kindly soil, the following suggestion, which occurs in a private letter from a certain Civilian now working in a distant province? This remark expresses, I doubt not, the thought of many, of us :—"Poor James Taylor's death has grieved me sadly. Could we not do something that he should be remembered? a scholarship in the University for which he worked so well? I would gladly give my mite of Rs. 100." If any practical response arises promptly to this hint from afar, the tribute to our departed fellow citizen, we shall honour him and our city alike. If not, if persuasion and organization are required to get together sufficient to form a permanent memorial of the late Registrar and Asiatic Society's Secretary, then neither he nor his friends could wish any effort should be put forth.

M. W.

May 26.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 86, rainfall 35 cents.

CARWAR, 26th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 81, barometer 29·88, rainfall 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 26th May, 10 5 A.M.—Weather clear, wind east-south-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·89.

TUTICORIN, 26th May, 5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 26th May, 5-40 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west mild, thermometer 90, rainfall 91 cents.

THE UNVEILING OF THE OUTRAM STATUE AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, 23RD MAY.

THE interesting ceremony of unveiling the Outram Statue was performed this morning, in accordance with previous notifications, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the presence of the Viceroy and a large number of spectators, both European and native. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremonial, and as the dawn began to break, the troops in garrison, with the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and a miserable remnant of the Volunteer Lancers, had assembled on the Maidan. Here they were reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and a number of Staff officers. The evolutions customary on such occasions were gone through, and the proceedings, so far as the review was concerned, were terminated by the firing of a grand *feu-de-joie* in honour of Her Majesty, and the subsequent marching of the troops to the several positions assigned to them in and around the enclosure in which the unveiling ceremony was to take place. Meanwhile large numbers of people had assembled in the neighbourhood of the enclosure, and, as the hour at which the ceremony was fixed to take place drew near, there was a general desire on the part of all present to obtain positions close to the dais from which the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were to address the assembly. Indeed, taking the popular presence as a fair indication of the popular sentiment, there could be no doubt as to the interest with which the citizens participated in the proceedings. The morning was cloudy and, therefore, fortunately obscured the sun's rays, but nevertheless it was hot, and in a closely packed corner near the dais your "special" found considerable difficulty in taking notes with anything resembling either dignity or self-importance. Nor were the usual ludicrous incidents, common to all assemblies when their patience is put on trial by a long delay, absent on this occasion. There was the blatant Bengal policeman to be observed doing his duty under the most aggravating circumstances ; his European brother in arms patrolling his beat with a look of grim determination sufficiently indicative of the consequences that would follow any infringement of the law within his jurisdiction ; the "inevitable dog" who quietly mounted the dais and therefrom calmly surveyed the multitude, notwithstanding much declamatory abuse from an indignant old lady who flourished her umbrella threateningly at him and roundly anathematized his canine majesty's "imperence ;" and finally, to add to your special's difficulties, there were three or four grown-up girls in close proximity to his note book, in the act of fainting alternately every five minutes while the ceremony lasted.

Soon after seven o'clock the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief made their appearance and proceeded at once to the dais, at the foot of which were the Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Messrs Ellis and Bayley, the Maharajah of Vizianagram (in uniform), and several other notabilities. On ascending the dais

His Excellency the Viceroy moved forward and spoke as follows :—We are assembled for the purpose of witnessing the unveiling of the Statue erected by public subscription to the memory of Sir James Outram, and I think no more fitting day could be found for doing honour to one of the most distinguished servants of the Queen than that upon which we celebrate the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty. We have the good fortune to see amongst us His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, from his own distinguished services, is admirably qualified to give testimony to the character of any Indian soldier or statesman, and who, moreover, is one of those "gallant comrades" to whom Sir James Outram so feelingly alluded in his answer to the address which was presented to him in the year 1860 by the inhabitants of this city and which originated the statue about to be unveiled. There is, therefore, no man better able than His Excellency to speak with regard to the part which Sir James Outram played on that momentous occasion with which his name will, in future, be most intimately associated. For these reasons I am sure that I shall be faithfully representing the feelings of the Committee and also echoing the sentiments of every one who is here present, if, without saying one word more excepting to express my great gratification at being allowed to bear a part in this ceremony, I request His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala to unveil the statue of Sir James Outram, adding such remarks as he may consider suitable to the occasion. The conclusion of His Excellency's speech was received with cheers, after which

Lord Napier of Magdala addressed the assembly. His Lordship read his address, of which I regret I have been unable to obtain a copy, but the following will perhaps be found to be a fair summary of it. He said that thirteen years ago it was resolved at a public meeting held in Calcutta to erect an equestrian statue as a testimonial of admiration and regard for Sir James Outram. We were here this morning to assist in the fulfilment of that resolution. This testimonial of regard was now also a monument to the memory of one for whom we had to mourn. India was rich in memorials of great men. It was a country that had offered a wide field for the glorious deeds of soldiers, and a still wider and loftier field for the civil administrators who had laid the foundations of justice, order, and education which had raised it to a state of civilization which had no parallel in its earlier history. If we were asked what had Great Britain done for India we might point with pride to those monuments and say that our country had given to India freely of her wisest and best men. One more memorial was now added to the monumental wealth of India, and of all those whose names were borne in the annals of history or enshrined in the hearts of the people there was none more noble and more worthy of high admiration and gratitude than Sir James Outram. (Cheers.) His whole career was given to India. In his youth a bold huntsman, the reclaimer of the wild races of Central and Western India, who, in their admiration of his worth and gratitude for his kindness, abandoned their lawless life at his bidding ; a political officer who maintained with inflexible honesty of purpose the dignity of the Government ; a civil administrator of the most broad and liberal views, ever a warm friend and champion of all classes of the people of India. His Lordship then proceeded to refer in eulogistic terms to the services of Sir James Outram in Afghanistan, Sind, and subsequently during the Mutiny. He went on to say that every class of the present assemblage had some reason to do honour to Outram's memory. Many in India still remembered his warm sympathy and friendship for the natives of India and his kindly endeavours to promote their social union with the European society of Calcutta. The British soldier also owed much to him, although at times he might have taxed to the utmost his devotion in the field. Two circumstances might not be unworthy of mention as illustrative of Outram's character. When proceeding to Cawnpore in 1857 he had resolved not to go beyond that place lest he should interfere with General Havelock, and he determined to remain there with the garrison, making over to the General all the resources that he had brought up. He was greatly distressed that he could not proceed to Lucknow, but after long consideration he decided that he would go there in his political capacity. During the defence at Lucknow he had noticed the gallantry of Captain Graydon and had frequently employed him in some dangerous duty. At length this good soldier was mortally wounded and it was found that all his property consisted in the clothes in which he was buried and the poor soldier's pouch. On reading the report, Outram's eyes filled with tears and he said that if he had known of Graydon's condition he might have been able to add something to his comfort. To those who served with General Outram and were familiar with the heroism of his character, his matchless self-denial and his generous friendship, no monument was necessary, for the best memorial of that great soldier was engraven in their hearts. His Lordship concluded his remarks by thanking the Viceroy on behalf of himself and the Memorial Committee for his kindness in presiding at the ceremony, and also the citizens of Calcutta for having honoured them by entrusting them with the duty which they had that day accomplished.

The statue was then unveiled under a salute of fifteen guns from Fort William, and the assembly dispersed.

The statue erected by Mr. Foley, at a cost, I believe, of £3,500, is a work of art of which Calcutta may justly be proud. Mr. Foley has chosen one of the most difficult positions both for the horse and for the rider, and has accomplished his task in a manner deserving of the highest praise. It may safely be said that London at least cannot boast of a single statue that, considered from an artistic point of view, can cope with the statue which has just been given to the Calcutta Maidan. Some may say that, considering the fact that London is noted for its bad statues, this is not saying much. But, as the Calcutta public have an almost superstitious reverence for anything connected with London, what I am saying is, perhaps, quite enough to suit all present circumstances.

LORD NAPIER'S ADDRESS.

SINCE receiving the above we have been favoured with the following copy of the Address, delivered by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, on the unveiling of the Outram Statue :—

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, my fellow Soldiers and Citizens,—Thirteen years ago it was resolved at a public meeting in this city to erect an equestrian statue, as a testimonial of admiration and regard for Sir James Outram. We are here this morning to celebrate the complete accomplishment of that resolution. The testimonial of regard is now also a monument to the memory of one for whom we have mourned. India is rich in the memorials of great men ; it is a country that has offered a wide field for the glorious deeds of soldiers, and a still wider and loftier one for civil administrators who have laid the foundations of justice, order, and education, which have raised it to a state of civilisation that has no parallel in its earlier history. If ever we are asked, what has Great Britain done for India ? we may point with pride to these monuments, and to hundreds of humbler ones spread over the land, and say, that our country has given to India, freely, of her wisest, bravest, and best ! One more memorial is now added to the monumental wealth of India, and of all whose names are borne in the annals of its history, or enshrined in the hearts of its people, there is none more noble, none more worthy of love, admiration, and gratitude than Sir James Outram. His whole career was given to India. In his youth the bold huntsman, the reclaimer of the wild races of Western India, who in their admiration of his daring, and their gratitude for his kindness, abandoned their lawless life in the wilderness at his bidding ; a political officer who maintained an inflexible honesty of purpose and a hatred of injustice or corruption, in utter disregard of his own interests ; a civil administrator of the most broad and liberal views ; ever a warm friend and champion of all classes of the people of India. As a dashing and enterprising soldier, we may point to his services in Afghanistan ; to his daring gallop in open day, and in the face of the enemy's fire, to the very wall of Ghuzni, to verify the information that there was one gate that had not been built up—information of vital importance to success ; to his pursuit of Dost Mahomed through the wildest part of Afghanistan to the Bamian Pass ; to his perilous journey through Beloochistan, with the despatches relating the storm of Khelat, in which he rode through a hostile country from Khelat to Kurrachee, with many hair-breadth escapes, accomplishing three hundred and fifty miles in seven and a half days ; and to his gallant services as leader of Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry, when he showed himself a skilful partisan soldier and as merciful as he was brave. We may recall his success as skilful general in the submission of Persia, won in a brief but brilliant campaign, and his share in the events of 1857, in which no achievement surpassed in skill and resolution the maintenance of the position of Alumbagh with a mere handful of troops against overwhelming numbers well supplied with artillery : there were no walls, nor ramparts, merely an open camp protected by a few well-selected intrenched outposts, and a scanty line of bayonets, ever ready day and night to repel attack. Every class of the present assemblage has some reason to do honour to Outram's memory. The natives of India will remember his warm sympathy and friendship for them and his kindly endeavours to promote their social union with the European society of Calcutta. The British soldier will have learnt from those who fought under Outram, that, if he taxed to the uttermost their courage and devotion in the field, he was most tender of their honour, their comfort, and their happiness. The Sepahees too knew how Outram won the hearts of his native troops by his generous confidence. Brazier's regiment was very proud that he selected it for every dangerous and difficult enterprise. Two circumstances may not be unworthy of mention here as illustrative of Outram's character. When proceeding to Cawnpore in 1857, he had resolved not to go beyond that place, lest he should interfere with General Havelock, but to remain there with the garrison, making over to the General all the resources that he had brought up with him. On being told that the Government had sent him with the express intention that he should go on to Lucknow, he was greatly distressed ; at length, after a long consideration, he came with a bright countenance and said, "I have it, I will go in my political capacity !" During the defence of Lucknow he had noticed the soldier like bravery and gallantry of Captain Graydon, commanding Innes' post, and frequently employed him in some dangerous duty ; at length this good soldier was mortally wounded, and it was found that his property consisted of the clothes in which he was buried, and a bare soldier's cot. On reading the report, Outram's eyes filled with tears at the thought, that, if he had known of Graydon's condition, he might have added something to his comfort ; and he said, We never heard a word from that brave fellow that he wanted anything. To those who served with General Outram and were familiar with the heroism of his character, his matchless self-denial, and his generous friendship, which gave unbounded confidence when once he trusted, no monument is necessary ; the best memorial is engraven in their hearts.

In the name of the Committee, including the absent members who at various times have given their services, I offer our respectful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for presiding at this ceremony, and to our fellow citizens of Calcutta for having honoured us by entrusting us with the duty which has this day been accomplished.

Calcutta, 23rd May 1874.

THE PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st May 1874.

Read Government Resolution No. 619, dated 7th May, forwarding copy of letter from Government of India, dated 16th April, with reference to the Trustees' letter dated 6th March. The Trustees pointed out that the grant of 3½ lacs for new Trust works made by the Government of India is based upon the balance of new works expenditure intended to be incurred in 1873-74, and that the actual sum for which sanction is required is Rs. 3,78,586. The Government of India ask that the application be renewed when the grant already made has been, for the most part, expended.

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 640, dated 12th instant, sanctioning the reduction in the rates of transporting fees on vessels in the harbour and the increase in the rates of pilotage fees on steamers recommended in Trustees' Resolution No 21 of 23rd April.

RESOLUTION—The new scale of fees should come into operation on 1st July, and His Excellency in Council should be requested to notify the same in the *Government Gazette*.

Read interim report of Dock Committee, dated 19th May 1874.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Ormiston having laid on the table his report on the suggestion made by the Dock Committee to have the entrance to the Elphinstone Dock made from the south, it, and the plans accompanying it, are referred for the consideration of the Dock Committee.

(Note—The report can be seen at Port Trust Office.)

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 12th instant, stating in reply to a reference made, that in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, it is not probable that, in the present state of the Port Trust revenues, the Trustees will be in a position for some time to undertake such a considerable work as a fixed light on the Sunken Rock, and, in any case, His Excellency in Council thinks that the Sunken Rock position should not be appropriated for a fixed light until the defence plans are finally settled.

RESOLUTION—To be recorded.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECENT OUTRAGE IN GUATEMALA.

LONDON, 26TH MAY.

The Commandant of San Jose, Guatemala, has been sentenced by the authorities to be whipped, and afterwards shot, for the recent outrage committed by him on the British Vice-Consul.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur has been created Duke of Connaught and Earl of Susser.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 26TH MAY.

A Bonapartist candidate has been elected for Nièvre.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

The heavy Mails of the 27th ultimo reached Southampton on the 24th instant, and the Bombay Mails of the 4th instant were delivered in London to-day.

CAPTAIN CORBYN, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to the independent civil charge of Kussowlie.

MADRAS ACT 1 of 1873 (an Act to prevent the indiscriminate obstruction of wild elephants) has been extended to Mysore.

A BANGALORE paper tells us that a Brahmin woman was baptized by the Rev. J. Paul on Thursday last, the candidate making a firm confession of her faith.

A CONTEMPORARY states that a younger brother of the Khan of Khiva has joined the Russian army, having been given a commission in a Russian regiment of dragoons.

THE appointment of Master Attendant at Bimlipatam has been conferred on Mr. Richard Gahan, and that at Vizagapatam will be taken up by Captain Rowland on Mr. Waters' retirement.

INFORMATION from New York, dated 1st May, states that the overflow of the Mississippi has inundated 14,000 square miles in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, including a portion of the best cotton lands.

A CORPORAL of the 25th Regiment shot himself through the head, a few days back, at Kussowlie. No reason has been assigned for the act, but a plea of insanity was put forward in the medical evidence at the inquest.

ON Thursday about 2 p. m. there was another atmospheric disturbance at Agra, we are told. A heavy storm with dust came up from the north-east, accompanied by rain and thunder. All took place within the limit of an hour.

THE ammunition under transmission to Yarkand through Cashmere, consists, we are told by the omniscient "Pi," is a present from the Sultan to the Atalikh Ghazee. It did not arrive in time to be sent across the passes last summer, but is being forwarded now.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Edouard Audisia as Acting Consul General for France at Calcutta during the absence of M. Seutis.

THE *Gazette of India* announces the appointment, by the Viceroy, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, of Captain John Bythesea, R.N., V.C., to be "Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India." The notification is dated the 18th instant.

AN alteration has been made in the Civil Pension Code, which admits of an invalid chaplain—on proving, by medical certificate, that he is unfit for permanent service in India—who is now entitled to a yearly pension of £173 7·6 after ten years' residence, to £127·15 after seven years' residence; and to £63 17 6, if he has not completed the last-named term.

A DICTIONARY of dates in Siam, remarks a contemporary, would be rather a bulky volume. This is how the 24th of March is described in the Siamese ratification of the treaty with the Government of India—just published in the *Gazette*:—"The 9th day of the waxing of the 5th month, year of the Chaw, 5th of the decade of the astronomical era 1235." If people in Siam care about recollecting the birthdays, they have reason to pray "Lord, keep our memory green!"

SAYS the writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*:—"Those who have hitherto shown themselves proof against all manner of testimony that the famine has collapsed will, perhaps, be convinced by the departure of the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is no longer able to call famine-stricken spectres even from the vasty deep of his own imagination, and who, doubtless, also finds the heat of May in Behar unfavourable to the exertion of sensational writing."

THE *Indian Observer* throws some light upon the abortive effort to secure an Italian Opera Company for Calcutta. Our contemporary says—"Strenuous efforts are being made to persuade the people of Calcutta to have an opera against their will, but so far she has turned a deaf ear to her tormenters. Something more than mere apathy is said to be at the bottom of this obstinacy, one important section of the opera-going part of the community having entered into a solemn compact to support no scheme emanating from the late *impresario*."

THE Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has addressed a letter to Sirdars Mahomed Hussun Khan and Mahomed Cassim Khan, sons of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and brothers of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, telling them to leave Cabool and come over to Herat in order to join him in his rebellion. This letter, it is stated, was intercepted by a spy, and taken to the Ameer, who ordered the Sirdars and their families to be kept under surveillance and their houses and property to be confiscated.

THE Cabul correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—Some days ago the Ameer sent a perwana to Sufdur Allee Khan, the Ruler of Candahar, warning him to be on the alert, as regards Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the ruler of Herat, who, it is apprehended, intends advancing on Candahar. Sufdar Allee Khan, it is said, therefore patrols the city and suburbs two or three times every night and has ordered spies to watch the actions of the Dooranees, who are in league with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The Ameer has also directed the Ruler of Candahar to transmit the dak daily to Cabool instead of three times in the week as before on account of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan's turbulence. The Ameer has written to the Ruler of Jellalabad telling him to make arrangements in order that the Khyber Pass may remain open for traffic and travellers.

WE are indebted to the Punjab Government for the following extract from Captain Molloy's last official diary:—"Another week has passed without bringing us a dak from Yarkand. This is probably partly due to the bad weather we have had and probably partly to some change made in the posts of carriers, to suit the movements of the Mission, who may be expected to come *via* the Kogiar route. The weather for the last few days has been very stormy and unseasonable; on the 9th it snowed in Leh, and on that and the preceding and succeeding days snow must have fallen heavily on the higher hills. I am afraid the advanced party of the Mission must be having a bad time of it, but it is hoped that the accounts they will have [illegible] of the road will induce Mr. Forsyth [illegible] the departure of the head-quarters [illegible] more favourable change in the [illegible] place. The through traffic of the past week has consisted of six horse-loads from Hindustan *via* Cashmere and the local traffic of three horse-loads from the Maharaja's territory."

THE *Pioneer* furnishes another version of Maharajah Scindia's reported escapade at Lucknow. Here is what our contemporary says:—"Scindia himself, we are told, entirely repudiates any part in the attempted abduction, and attributes it to a man whom he believes to have acted under the instructions of some persons in Gwalior, who, believing his life in danger, conceived themselves to have a political interest in obtaining possession of the next heir's mother. The sole motive of Scindia's visit to Lucknow is said by our present informant to have been a wish to consult a certain medical adviser who in 1869 pulled him through an illness similar to one from which he is now suffering. We are informed that the Political Agent at Gwalior accepts the explanation of what has taken place as the true one, and we feel free to admit that while it is greatly to be desired that the whole transaction should emerge from the obscurity in which it is at present wrapped, there is a certain *vraisemblance* in the story now circulated."

SAYS the *South of India Observer*:—The long expected lecture by Colonel Malleson on "Disraeli" was delivered in the reading-room of the Library on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and more than fulfilled the anticipations regarding it; indeed it was singularly able, instructive, and entertaining, and elicited warm applause from a well-filled room. From the opening of Mr. Disraeli's career down to the present time his line of life was carefully and generously traced, by one to whom the task was evidently a labour of love. The well-known episode of the first parliamentary failure was delivered with telling effect, and the beneficial results of it lucidly held up to the audience. The well selected extracts from some of the ablest speeches of the Premier were rapturously received. So much, indeed, as to leave but little doubt that the lecturer and his auditors were in perfect harmony regarding the subject. The thanks of the community are certainly due to Colonel Malleson for his kindness in coming forward to fill a blank much felt during the season, and still more for the ability, lucidity, and geniality which he brought to bear upon his happily chosen subject.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd May, was 48 feet 9 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 40 feet 2 tenths.

ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Sathan was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Ryan to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of assaulting one Ramjee Lalljee.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, one Ebrahim Russool, a hack buggy driver, was fined five rupees, for cruelly torturing his horse at the Market Road.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Whithen, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. Constable Grennan, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Monday at the Mombadevi chowkey concerning the death of a Hindoo lad by name Oomeashunker Jeyshunker, aged about ten years, who was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the Bholeshwur tank. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—Mr. Spencer, a steward employed in the P. and O. Company, reported to the police that on Sunday afternoon whilst removing his traps from the steam-ship Simla to the steam-ship Avoca, he found that a carpet bag containing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 100, was missing. Enquiries have been instituted, but as yet no trace of the bag has been found.

EVADING THE ARMS ACT.—On Monday Mr. Inspector Raymond detected a Borah named Sultan Ally Rahimbhoy selling gunpowder without a license from the Commissioner of Police. On searching his shop, twenty eight single-barrel and three double-barrel pistols, five bullet moulds for the above, one box of caps, and about ten pounds of gunpowder were found. The accused was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, with the above offence. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25. The firearms and ammunition were confiscated.

THE TRAMWAY.

IT is considered probable that owing to the ridiculously small patronage accorded to the Bombay Tramway Company the cars will very shortly cease to run. Every possible effort has been made to supersede the bullock-carts and other cheap modes of conveyance, and even the rate of travelling, than which nothing can be more reasonable, has failed as an inducement. It has been urged that the natives would flock to the cars were intermediate fares established, and the suggestion is really worth the consideration of the Company. Independent of this, the higher classes of natives have imbibed a most unaccountable prejudice against the tramways, and by working upon the credulity of the more ignorant, have succeeded in persuading a large portion of the community that travelling in the cars is attended with considerable personal risk, and that they might yet look forward to very many serious casualties. Of course the removing of this mischievous notion can only be a question of time. We should be extremely sorry to notice the premature end of an enterprise that cannot fail to be of great benefit, and for the present the question of intermediate fares is really deserving the notice of the Company.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Chamber's offices, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of the following business:—1. To elect a chairman in place of Mr. H. E. Bright (proceeded to Burmah) and a deputy chairman. 2. To pass a resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. James Taylor and the great loss which the Chamber had sustained in being deprived of the services of such a valuable secretary, and to decide upon raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting a memorial over his grave. 3. To appoint a secretary in the room of Mr. Taylor. 4. To consider the advisability of the committee being instructed at once to address the Director General of Post Offices in India on the subject of altering the day of despatch from Bombay of the English mails after the monsoon, now that the homeward mails are to be accelerated in transit seventeen hours. There was a pretty full attendance of members. Mr. E. Lord (of Messrs. Lyon and Co.), deputy chairman, was in the chair.

The chairman read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. J. A Forbes—I have the pleasure to propose that our present deputy chairman, Mr. Lord, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., be elected chairman of the Chamber; and that Mr. Watson, of Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co., be elected deputy chairman.

Mr K. C. McIver, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon J. K Bythell (of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.) said he had been asked by the committee to take up the next business in the list, and he gladly responded to the request; for although he sorrowed as deeply as any of those present for their friend Mr. Taylor, he rejoiced to have the opportunity of testifying to his worth and public usefulness. Regarding his private life it would not be fitting to say anything except that he was a true-hearted and genial friend. But regarding his public life he thought it was only right on such an occasion that something should be said. He was a man who might be said to have spent the greater part of his life in the public service—Mr. Bythell did not mean Government service—he meant that almost the whole of what might be termed his (Mr. Taylor's) working hours [illegible] his leisure, were spent in the performance of [illegible] (Mr. Bythell) believed had been of great [illegible] public. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as Registrar of the University, as Secretary to the Asiatic Society, as a prominent and active member of the Municipal Corporation, and lastly—he (Mr. Bythell) was glad to be able to say—as Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Taylor was not only known to every one, but he (Mr. Bythell) believed, was respected by every one, even by those who differed from him in opinion; and in former years he (Mr. Bythell) believed he had held a high reputation as a newspaper editor. Even those who were inclined to be angry with his plain speaking never charged him with acting against his convictions, for he invariably followed an honest, straightforward, consistent policy. He was never charged with truckling to the prejudices or opinions of any section of the community or shuffling with every breath of wind. As Secretary of the Chamber he was almost invaluable. It was no small advantage to the members of the Chamber, but also to merchants generally, to have as secretary a man so well read as Mr. Taylor, who was also an original thinker and had studied a great many subjects. It was a great thing to have such a secretary—so well informed and always ready to give information. If they wished to know any thing, he was either able to give them the information or to tell them where to find it. He had heard Mr. Taylor charged with two faults—one that he was too much inclined to keep the Chamber's work in the dark, and the other that he was rather inclined to be too opinionative and dogmatic. With regard to the first, he (Mr Bythell) was rather disposed to agree, for he thought it was almost impossible to give too great a publicity to the proceedings of a public body like the Chamber. He even thought it would not be a bad thing to admit reporters to the general committee meetings. He had seen in England in some of the large towns that reporters were admitted to all general committee meetings, where he was sure the business transacted was not more important than the business transacted here. With regard to the other fault, he did not agree with those who thought it was a fault; for he always liked the point and considered that dogmatism was one of the points, in his favour as secretary to a public body like the Chamber. They knew that the members of the committee were frequently changing, and one committee might be upsetting the work of another and bringing the Chamber into ridicule; and it was very important that they should have a secretary who had an opinion of his own and did not fear to give utterance to it. He (Mr. Bythell) must say he has had a good deal of experience of Mr. Taylor working on the committee with him as a secretary, and though he was sometimes more determined than the members of the committee might like, yet when the vote of the committee had once gone against him, he was as careful in expressing the views of the majority as he would have been in expressing his own. As they all knew, his literary skill was by no means inconsiderable; and he did a great deal in giving the Chamber any position it might hold at the present time. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would not think that he was falling into the common error of finding out after a man's death the good qualities that were in him which were not known while he was living. He (Mr. Bythell) had already expressed in private to several members of the Chamber the sentiments which he now expressed publicly. He was sure all of them would support most heartily the resolution put into his hands by the committee, and he was sure that none of them who knew Mr. Taylor intimately would be able to attend one of their meetings for some time to come without feeling the loss they had sustained and without feeling a pang of regret that they should see his face among them no more. Mr. Bythell proposed "That the Chamber deeply regrets the death of Mr. James Taylor and the great loss which the Chamber has sustained in being thus deprived of the services of such a valuable secretary. Also that a subscription list for the purpose of erecting a memorial over his grave be circulated among the members, and that any surplus which may remain after defraying the expenses of the same be disposed of as the committee of the Chamber may judge best."

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell (of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) seconded the resolution. Mr. Taylor had always been ready to afford information to the members of the committee and of the Chamber, and from his great store of knowledge and knowledge of the business done in Bombay, he was a most invaluable man. He (Mr. Maxwell) had much pleasure in endorsing all that Mr. Bythell had said in proposing the resolution.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business was the appointment of a secretary, and perhaps it only remained for him to say, in addition to the explanation they had all seen in the circular, that the committee, at two meetings, had considered very carefully the various applications which came before them for the post; and the conclusion arrived at was that three candidates, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. J. Gordon, and Mr. T. Lidbetter, were in all respects very good for the post; and the committee had, therefore, decided to place the names of those gentlemen before the meeting in the way described in the circular.

The candidates were then ballotted for, with the following result:—

Mr. Gordon, 17 votes.
Mr. Lidbetter, 17 „
Mr. Wood, 5 „

The Chairman said that, according to the rules laid down for voting, Mr. Wood now retired; and that they should ballot again for Mr. Gordon and Mr. Lidbetter.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:—

Mr. Gordon, 22 votes.
Mr. Lidbetter, 18 votes.

The Chairman thereupon declared Mr. Gordon elected secretary of the Chamber.

Nearly half the members of the Chamber here left the meeting.

The Chairman then said the mail question had yet to be disposed of, and asked the members would kindly stay a few minutes longer. As was publicly announced a short time ago, the transit of the homeward mails from June was to be accelerated by seventeen hours; and the committee of the Chamber thought it would be a good opportunity to reopen the question and memorialise the Postal authorities to change the day of despatch of the mails during the fair weather from Monday to some other day, which would be more convenient to the Bombay public. But the committee thought it would be well before addressing the Postal authorities to bring the matter before the present meeting in order to ascertain the views of the members of the Chamber as to what would be the best day to ask for the alteration. At first the committee thought Tuesday would be the most suitable day; and that the Postal authorities might be inclined to alter Monday to that day. But on reconsidering the question, the committee found that Tuesday would not suit Calcutta very well—or, at all events Madras. Leaving this on Tuesday, the mails would have to be despatched from Madras on Sunday; and as they all knew, the Madras people made very strong objections—and he thought properly so—to having their mails despatched on Sunday; for it kept them working late on Saturday night, and on some occasions Sunday night be encroached upon. It was, therefore, thought that Friday would be a most suitable day not only for Bombay, but also for Calcutta and Madras, and it would also suit the Eastern correspondence at home. Looking at the time occupied by the mails in going from Bombay to London (19½ to 20 days) he thought that, by leaving on Friday in the afternoon, the mails would be delivered on Tuesday evening or rarely later than Wednesday morning. If so, the change would suit Eastern correspondence at home very well for replying to letters by the outward mails leaving England on Friday. The committee would, therefore, be very glad if any of the gentlemen present would express their views on the subject; and they would be most happy to address the Indian Postal authorities accordingly.

Mr. Maxwell said he thought there was only one opinion on the subject, and that was that Friday was a most suitable day for mails leaving Bombay. The Chamber might well leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Forbes said he quite endorsed Mr. Maxwell's view, and thought it was not only a favourable opportunity for representing to the Postal authorities that Friday should be made the day of despatch throughout the year, but that the mails should be fur her accelerated to such an extent that the letters might be delivered in London on Monday. There was no doubt that such an arrangement was practicable, and he thought it was scandalous and discreditable to the parties concerned that this had not been accomplished long ago. He thought Government, the P. and O. authorities, and above all, the mercantile community were much to blame for not having pressed this matter more than they had done. He believed the thing was perfectly feasible. The distance between this and Brindisi was 3,800 miles, and that at twelve knots an hour would only take thirteen days. The land transit through Egypt could easily be done in three days, and the whole, therefore, should not occupy more than sixteen days. But even if the mails took seventeen days, that might be reasonable. The present system, however, of nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one days was, he thought, altogether behind the age. He hoped the committee would not miss this opportunity of pressing the question on the attention of the Postal authorities.

The Chairman said the committee would be most happy to carry out the suggestions by immediately taking steps to endeavour to make the Postal authorities alter the date of the departure of the mails from Monday to Friday during the fair weather.

The meeting then separated.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—At Raneekhet a few days back a huge leopard was observed in broad daylight prowling about the soldiers' musketry practice-ground, not far from the barracks. A few of the men, headed by an officer on horseback, made chase after him, and the beast took shelter in a cave close to the butts. The pursuers followed up the animal, and some stood sentry over his den, while others procured a great quantity of dried brambles. With these the mouth of the den was entirely choked, and then set on fire in order that the smoke might stifle the leopard. In about an hour dogs were sent in to test the state of the enemy. They came out unhurt, and two or three men then entered the cave, finding the brute dead. It is supposed that there are leopards about, and people are on the look-out for another chase.—*Correspondent Pioneer.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The Deputy Commissioner of this district in the exercise of his *extraordinary* criminal jurisdiction has recently had a serious outrage brought to his notice. The victim and complainant was the jemadar of the local "zoo," who on Monday last received a mauling which he is not likely to forget in a hurry. The culprit was the black bear belonging to the zoological collection; and it is generally acknowledged that Captain Nisbet did right in throwing over the trammels of legal procedure and in summarily sentencing the miscreant to suffer the severe penalty he met with. Capital punishment was ordered. The services of three sporting gentlemen were quickly enlisted and the result of their combined efforts was the death of Bruin!—*Indian Public Opinion.*

STORING RICE.—We are informed that about a week hence the despatch of Government rice by the present route to the faminestricken districts of the Behar circle will cease, as they are overstocked with rice, but the importation from British Burmah will continue, and on arrival of the rice in Calcutta it will be stored in the Custom House, Bonded Warehouse, and other public buildings, and will be forwarded as soon as it is emergently required, to the famine-stricken districts. The services of the several European hands that were employed by the Board of Agency for this special work in the goods branch of the traffic department at Howrah, will be despensed with under a month's notice, from the 1st proximo, besides the payment of an adequate bonus to those who have satisfactorily performed their duties during their engagement.

ESCAPE OF A VAGRANT FROM THE TOWN POLICE LOCK-UP.—On Friday last two vagrants named Shanley and Hill were convicted and sentenced by Mr. T. G. Clarke to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of disorderly behaviour in the Government Workhouse. After conviction the vagrants were taken downstairs and locked up as a preliminary measure before being conveyed to the penitentiary. Later in the day the police found the outer bolt open, and on going into the cell they missed Hill! Shanley was moving about the place in deep reflection and appeared to have adopted a more prudent step by not following his leader. The run-away managed to open the barred door by thrusting his hand through it and opening the outer-bolt. We may mention that a police constable was on sentry at the time! So much for police vigilance!—*Madras Athenæum.*

A JUDGE AND HIS DHOBY.—This day, before His Honor Mr. Runganada Shastry, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kindersley, sued an ironman, named Chinnapen Nattamarttoo, for the recovery of Rs. 50. It appears that on or about the 27th April last, plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, by which defendant bound himself to serve plaintiff in the capacity of ironman, from the 1st current—that is to say, that defendant should cause to be washed and should iron out [illegible] and linen given to him for that purpose, belo[illegible] plaintiff's family and household, and that defendant or his brother should attend daily at plaintiff's house to iron out clothes, plaintiff on his part agreeing to pay defendant the sum of twenty-three rupees per mensem for these services. Defendant having failed to comply with the terms of this agreement, plaintiff sued for damages. The plaintiff established his claim, and His Honor decreed in his favour for the sum of Rs. 23 with costs; in default of payment defendant to undergo twenty-three days' imprisonment.—*Madras Mail.*

PLUNGE BATH AT THE PEOPLE'S PARK.—One of the many improvements which have been introduced by Mr. Coleman, while acting as President of the Municipal Commission, is the construction of a plunge-bath at the People's Park. The spot situated for the bath is the first oval lake on the right hand of the General Hospital entrance to the Park. Four bath-rooms are to be built around the tank at equal distances for the convenience of persons coming to bathe. The lake and buildings will be covered with zinc roofing, and there is to be a large channel excavated at the side of the lake nearest the Cooum river, to carry away the water. The lake will be replenished with fresh water by means of the pipes placed in connection with the mains of the Madras Water Works. The lake is at present only four feet deep, and it is intended that it shall be made a foot or two deeper, by raising a wall round it. The superintendent of the Park, Mr. Ellis, and the overseer, Mr. Riordon, are daily expediting the work. Some improvements are also being made at the Band Stand. It is evident that the Officiating President of the Municipality is resolved, if possible, to make the Park a place in which the public will be able to find many sources of enjoyment.—*Madras Mail.*

A NEW EPISODE IN THE KOTH CASE.

WE are informed that the courts of law have not heard the last of the Thakarani Roopaliba of Koth and her troubles. Mr. Richey has placed an attachment on the Koth Durbar buildings to enforce payment of about Rs. 11,000, which he claims on behalf of Government for the expense of employing additional police at Koth for several years past. It is stated that the Thakarani has frequently protested against the employment of additional police at Koth, and now intends to file a suit against the Government in the Civil Court to have the attachment set aside. There appear to be only two cases mentioned in Bombay Act VII. of 1867, under which the Government is entitled to quarter additional police on individuals at their expense, *e.g.* one, where the police are employed at the request of the individual requiring them; and the other, where a district is declared to be disturbed or in a dangerous state. It is to be hoped the Government will be well advised before it again allows itself to be dragged into litigation.

THE HAPPY VALLEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Srinagur on May 18th, says:—"H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab landed this morning at 8 A. M., at the Bharradurree Palace. Colonel Urmston, the Resident, and a party of gentlemen, went up the river to meet him and were introduced by the Resident. The Lieutenant-Governor makes no stay here, but proceeds on his journey to Murree at 4 o'clock. The Maharajah had prepared illuminations, but whether they will come off in the absence of His Honor is a matter of uncertainty. There are 40 or 50 families and bachelors hanging about Srinagur itself, but there must be double that number on the Postmaster's list; but the greater part of the others are either shooting or sight-and-scenery-seeing in the Scinde and other valleys opening into this beautiful vale. The weather now is perfect and has been so for four or five days, the previous rains making the valley a most picturesque scene, the hills all around being covered with snow.

Some travellers and even ladies have come into the valley over the Peer Punjal range, the first batch consisting of a lady and gentleman and two children, with the help of a hikaree and extra coolies got over as early as the 4th of May, and the snow scenery must have fully repaid them for their trouble. The scene this morning presented, of the state barges, with their scarlet canopies coming down the river, the beautiful Barra Durree Palace and a regiment of the Maharaja's troops with the gaily dressed band, was very pretty.

Later on when the snow melts, the valley will hardly be so well worth seeing.

Colonel Urmston has given a great boon to the station in the shape of a free news room and library at the Residency, and visitors are at liberty to play badminton, croquet and cricket on the grounds attached to it.

A notice has gone round the station from the Post Office and, worse still, is being carried into effect, that all incoming letters are charged double the English postage, while the outgoing letters only pay half This seems a curious arrangement and considering the circulars and many unnecessary letters one gets, rather an expensive one."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE NELSON LIONS.—A correspondent of a weekly contemporary has made a fresh inspection of the lions at the base of Nelson's column, and his report is anything but favourable. The whole of the casting is not defective, but that of the paws is pronounced "very bad." Many of what are called pin holes do not go through the metal, but there are parts, "especially in the right fore paw opposite the Sun Fire Office," where the perforations run right through the hollow interior of the castings, one of them enlarging to "a fracture, at which part the metal is not more than the 16th of an inch thick, and springs with the pressure of the finger." The same correspondent thinks it strange so many of our great works should thus be marred by some oversight or want of care. The equestrian statue of George III., for instance, wants a girth. The defect must have been noticed as soon as the statue was cast; and the same may be said of the bronze lions in Trafalgar-square. The parts were cast separately, and a perfect paw might have been cast as soon as the deficiency in the first was ob[illegible]. No private person who had ordered an equestria[illegible] receive it without a bellyband, and unti[illegible] principle is adopted with respect to public wor[illegible] bronze lions which appear as if the meta[illegible] or been insufficient to cover the inner face o[illegible]—*Globe.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE HACKNEY ELECTION.

(*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, April 27.)

THE return of Mr. Fawcett to Parliament is a happy augury, even if it were nothing else. None of the many figures that disappeared from political life at the general election left such perceptible blanks as the two members rejected by Brighton. As their defeat was a national misfortune, so the return of one of them to a position of influence is a subject for national congratulation. Mr. Fawcett, although occupying a distinctly marked and advanced position as a politician, is yet far more than a mere party man, and all sections of politicians will hail with pleasure his reappearance in Parliament. No constituency during those weeks when petty crotchets and selfish fear played havoc with a great Administration did itself greater dishonour than Brighton. Hackney has retrieved the evil consequences of the short-sightedness of the Sussex constituency, and in proportion to the disgrace earned by the electors of the now Conservative watering-place must be the credit due to the metropolitan borough. The narrow and utterly contemptible prejudices of constituencies have never been without illustration. It is a fact that thoughtful men have always had the greatest difficulty in getting into Parliament, and Parliamentary history is studded with parallels to Brighton, in which men of imperial qualities are rejected for nameless justices of the peace or captains of Militia. Edinburgh rejected Macaulay in 1847; ten years after, Manchester discarded John Bright; South-West Lancashire dismissed Mr. Gladstone, and somewhat later Westminster refused John Stuart Mill. It was before the general election that a Cabinet Minister, speaking of the apparent Conservative reaction and the ingratitude of the country, drew a parallel between Mr. Gladstone and Burke, whom Bristol rejected because he had shown himself favourable to economy, and championed principles which the commercial classes blindly believed to be opposed to their interests.

Mr. Fawcett's position in the House is a peculiar one. He is a type of politician of which there are too few in Parliament. He has never been sent there by the ordinary influences which gain a seat in the sovereign assembly. Local influence, local questions, a long purse, personal popularity, have never selected him as their mouth-piece, and never will. He has neither presented parks to the people nor subscribed liberally to local institutions. He has not asked the suffrages of any constituency because he understands its peculiar wants and nothing else. He has never sought to gain favour by promises which are never performed, or to avert criticism by placing himself for the moment in accord with the views of electors. He is not sent to Parliament because he has been successful in business, because he has many ledgers and knows them well, because he has a ready tongue or a pliant conscience. So early as 1857 he sought admission to political life. But Southwark would have none of him. Again in 1863 Cambridge rejected him, and Brighton did the same in 1864. A year after he was returned by the constituency which (when he was a much riper man and a broader politician) would not brook him in 1874. Politics for the time had ceased to be paramount in Brighton as well as elsewhere, and prejudice and "interests" reigned supreme. He expressed exactly the position of all earnest politicians during that struggle when, in his last speech to Brighton electors on the evening before the poll, he said—"In this brief and rapid sketch that I have given of a few of the many great questions which may engage the attention of Parliament, my chief object has been to raise the issue, which will have to be decided to-morrow, above the small, narrow, and contemptible considerations which are perpetually introduced to confuse and mislead you. You have not to decide how many months a year a candidate who asks for your suffrages will reside among you, how much he gives away in a subscription, how he purchases his grocery—if such considerations as these are to influence the choice of a great constituency, how long would the House of Commons continue worthy to be regarded as the Senate of a great nation?" Mr. Fawcett is not, therefore, a member of Parliament by virtue of the qualities by which the majority of the present House have gained their places. He has made politics a study, and political life a profession. He seeks to bring to bear upon political questions a mind moulded by the study of first principles by which he tries whatever comes before him. Parliament for such a man is neither the best club in London nor a help to the practice of a profession distinct from his political duties. He is a type of man, as we have said, who is rare in the present Parliament, where middle-class mediocrities and moneyed nobodies are more numerous than they have ever been before. Mr. Fawcett is an independent member. The title has been much abused. Men cling to it as a cover for political nakedness, or as an excuse for instability of purpose and view. . . . .

CAN RABBITS BE BAITED?

(*Hour, April* 28.)

"BAITING a rabbit" is, according to the Court of Queen's Bench, a contradiction in terms, and nature probably concurs in this decision. A bear may be baited, or a badger, or even a number of rats, but these animals always make some resistance, of which the timid rabbit is altogether incapable. But as to the practice of killing rabbits with dogs in a field within four walls, as used at Dewsbury, the better it is in law the worse it is in morality. Baiting animals was no doubt cruel enough; but at least it was not so one-sided an affair as to let go a rabbit where it cannot escape, and to hunt it to death. A Bill has been just brought into Parliament, which is intended to bring the law more into consonance with the morality of the subject as now generally received. The object appears to be to put a stop to the cruel torture of wild animals—which is still, unfortunately, not infrequent—without interfering with genuine sport in hunting and shooting. The law of cruelty now in general only applies to domestic animals, and the Bill, which has the name of Mr. Muntz on the back, proposes to extend it to wild animals. Its wording, however, is open to very considerable criticism. "Cruelty" is defined as "torture inflicted on any dumb animal for the sake only of producing pain." It would not be easy, in ninety-nine cases of cruelty out of a hundred, to persuade a magistrate that the infliction of pain was the sole object of the accused person. A boy who spins a cockroach on a pin does it to see the cockroach buzz round, and does not think of the pain. Such a boy ought to be whipped by his father; and the grown-up culprit with similar ideas of amusement ought to be punished by the law. Mr. Muntz's exception in favour of hunting is also open to criticism. "Any act done in hunting, chasing, or shooting wild animals" is to be exempted, and this clause would allow the proceedings at Dewsbury to be unpunished. Something seems necessary to be added, in order to confine the exception to genuine hunting or shooting in the open field. Legislation of this kind should not be made inconsiderately, or expressed without extreme regard to clearness, as no laws are more unequally enforced than those respecting cruelty to animals. Instead of an amending Act, it would be much better to re-enact the old law with amendments, and a Bill of that kind would be worthy of a session which seems likely to be prolific in useful and unostentatious reforms.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 27.)

The Court of Queen's Bench has just decided a point of some importance to sportsmen and of still more importance to hares and rabbits. They have had to put a judicial construction on the meaning of the word "baiting," in the Act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, and they have held that it does not include such a form of "sport" as that in question in the case of Pitts *v.* Mellor. The defendant in this case had been charged with encouraging, aiding, and assisting at the sport of hunting rabbits with dogs in a field walled round, so as to make it impossible for the animals to escape. The rabbits were taken separately, and held up before the dogs (which were in slips), and sixty yards in front of them; they were then set loose and the dogs unslipped. This practice the magistrates had held to be within the prohibition of that clause of the Act which forbids the "fighting or baiting any bull, bear, badger, dog, or other animal, whether of domestic or wild nature," and had convicted the defendant, who thereupon appealed. In the Queen's Bench it was urged on his behalf that the sport was not "baiting" within the meaning of the Act. The counsel for the defendant compared it to coursing, but the court pointed out that it differed from coursing in the respect that in the latter sport the hare had a chance for escape, and frequently did escape whereas in this case it was not so. In the result, however, the court decided that the chase of rabbits or hares in this way could not be said to be baiting, "which implied that the animal was tied or fastened," and the conviction was quashed accordingly. Our judges are generally content with merely deciding what a prohibited practice is not, and do not usually commit themselves to a precise definition of what it is. In this case, however, they have departed from their customary rule, and the results might be not a little startling if some ingenious person were to attempt to revive bull or bear baiting in closed spaces, with free animals and a sufficient supply of dogs.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

(FROM THE TIMES' OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 18.

A WEEK ago M. de Lesseps returned from Cairo to Ismailia; now he has gone to Jerusalem, but promises to be back on the 26th, "to be at his post." He announced to the Viceroy his determination to bar the passage of the Canal on and after the 28th of this month, on which day the three months' grace accorded for the recently imposed tariff expires. The Viceroy, in terms most explicit, informed M. de Lesseps that he would obey the orders of the Sultan and would take measures to enforce the tariff which had been agreed to by the Commission at Constantinople. So, on the 29th of April there will be a very pretty *imbroglio* if M. de Lesseps is serious in his intention of levying commercial war against the world. It is now the duty of the Porte to represent the case as it stands to the Government of France, and we shall soon see if M. de Lesseps has the support of France in his pretensions—an impossible supposition, seeing that the French delegate eventually signed the report of the Commission. As instructions were issued to the vessels passing through the Canal to pay the surcharge under protest, and as many British vessels followed that course, there may be numerous very heavy reclamations for charges in excess to be met by the Canal Company. Although Egypt contributed so largely in every way to to the canal, it is pretty evident that the undertaking is not popular here. Not only has an injury been done to Alexanderia, on which the Khedive is spending such large sums of money, but the loss to the Egyptian Railway is estimated at not less than 300,000*l.* per annum, due to the diversion of goods and passengers from it to and through the canal.

To-day there is a report that the Grand Vizier has sent a telegraphic despatch to the Khedive which has had rather an embarassing effect, as it seems to require the Khedive to refer to Constantinople for instructions in case M. de Lesseps executes his threats. We have also seen the telegraphic report of Mr. Disraeli's reply to the interpellation on the subject of the Suez Canal. It is said that the expression attributed to the Prime Minister of his belief that M. de Lesseps would submit to circumstances would be likely tocause great irritation in the mind of the latter gentleman, who has uttered language indicating some desperate purpose in case he is forced to extremities. The Suez Canal Company's agent has meantime given notice to Mr. Roberts, the Peninsular and Oriental agent at Alexandria, that no ship will be allowed to pass through until she has paid the whole of the old dues before she enters the canal, and Mr. Roberts has accordingly paid the full charges on the Indus and on another Peninsular and Oriental ship. The same course would be followed, no doubt, in all cases. It may be that there will be some compromise. Hitherto ships have been paying the old dues to M. de Lesseps under protest. Hereafter M. de Lesseps may be receiving the new dues under protest also. It will be only a transfer of *rôles*. The Khedive, though embarrassed by some doubtful words in the Constantinople telegram, is ready to assume charge of the canal. It seems to me undesirable that His Highness, who is vassal of the Porte, should be placed in such a position. It is clear that the relations of the Suez Canal Company and the commerce of the world need adjustment, but it is obvious that the difficulty which would ensue on the transfer of the affairs of the company to any one Power or to the joint direction of the several Powers, would be very great, and not such as should be willingly encountered.

The German *savans* who were in the Desert, exploring, have returned to Cairo, but of their researches nothing is yet divulged.

Gordon arrived at Khartoum on the 13th of March and intended to start on the 21st for Gondokoro, which he expected to reach on the 8th or 9th of April. He was much pleased with what he saw at Khartoum, and with the Governor and his reception. The stores and *personnel* of his expedition left Suez on the 30th of March, and news has been received from them dated Jeddah, April 7th. The officers were Major Campbell, late C.S.A.A., now in the Egyptain service; M. Linant, son of the very distinguished French engineer, in the same service, called Linant Bey; Signor Romulus Gessi, interpreter; Mr. Kemp, engineer; Mr. J. F. Russel and Mr. Anson, English attaches; and there are two naturalists, MM. Wilt and Bohndorf, to whom the expedition is to give every help. Their steamer was slow and bad, their provisions not ample or luxurious, and they had not only a prospect of five days' quarantine when they arrived at Suakin, on the Red Sea, but the likelihood of a considerable detention while the Governor there was collecting his fleet of "ships of the desert" to take the stores, &c., to Berber, on the Nile, a journey of 15 days, whence they would ascend the stream to Khartoum and thence push on to Gondokoro, to join Gordon.

The heat here on the 16th was 102 deg. in the shade, but there is now a change for the better. The return of the Mecca pilgrims was celebrated yesterday with the usual ceremonies, and the Nile visitors are flitting fast northwards with the quail. Mr. Rogers, whose office has been abolished, will probably be called on to carry his Oriental experience and remarkable scholastic acquirements to some place where they will be of no service to the country.

There is a report that the Khedive has succeeded already in collecting more than 2,500,000*l.* in subscriptions to the loan, at 9 per cent., which was imposed lately in Egypt, and which some describe as a "forced loan," there being, they say, no evasion allowed in the cases of the contributories whose payments were assessed by the Government authorities. If the report be true, the payments of dividends, &c., up to the autumn is provided for, but no one can tell the amount of the floating debt or the obligations which must be met to take up the bonds in the market and in private hands.

"The rocks have tongues and the stones speak" in this land. A few nights ago the great Egyptologist, Herr von Brugsch, owing to whose taste and care the Khedive's department at the Vienna Exhibition was rendered so very interesting and attractive, read a paper before a philanthropic school society here on the Exodus which will attract great attention. Mariette Bey has given his adherence to the conclusions of Herr von Brugsch. By means of the hieroglyphic tablet, which has cast such a light on many dark places in ancient Egyptian geography, it appears that the city of Tanis was also called Ramses. Herr von Brugsch satisfied himself that the Pharaoh under whom Moses lived was Ramses II., and that his son and successor, Menephthah, was the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Near Mount Casius, in the north-east of Egypt, existed formerly the Serbonian Lake, which was subject to great inundations from the sea under certain conditions of wind. It was there that the Persian army of Artaxerxes perished in the same manner as the army of the Egyptian King, and there it is, says Herr von Brugsch, that the latter perished in their pursuit of the Hebrews. He argues that the mention of "the Red Sea" only occurs in the *Canticle of Moses*, a work composed a long time after the occurrence, and that in the true historical narrative of Exodus there is only mention made in a general way of "*the sea*," which was the Mediterranean. On this hypotheses, all difficulties vanish. Tanis, Ramsès, Succoth, Migdol, Pithom, the Land of Goshen—hitherto the despair of all the theorists, can now be quite readily identified. It was not at Memphis, nor at Heliopolis, that the Israelites gathered together to cross the Red Sea or to traverse the salt lakes between Suez and the refilled bitter lakes on their way to the desert and the Land of Cannaan, but at Tanis, where Ramsès ruled, and where Menephthah drove them to desperation. To the support of his theory, says M. Mariette, the author brings arguments "short and few, but irresistably solid." It explains all difficulties hitherto experienced, and takes away every stumbling-block. What the reasons are which induce Herr von Brugsch to consider the Canticle a mere literary work, composed long after the Exodus, I do not know; but as the whole lecture will probably, soon appear *in extenso*, we must wait till then for a full explanation of the basis of his theory.

INTERVIEWING TO SOME PURPOSE.—The hero of the hour in the United States appears to be Sir Lambton Lorraine, the late commander of Her Majesty's ship Niobe, whose exertions on behalf of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba secured him a warm welcome when he arrived at New York on the 13th inst. by the English mail steamer Canina from Bermuda. Before the vessel had come to anchor she was boarded by a *New York Herald* reporter, who found Sir Lambton Lorraine looking over the gangway, when the following interesting conversation occurred between the two:—Reporter.—"You are a welcome visiter to the United States, Sir Lambton.—"I am pleased to hear it." Reporter.—"You, of course, know the reasons. That your conduct while on board the Niobe at Santiago de Cuba, in so manfully defending the lives of the American and other subjects on board the Virginius against Burriel—the butcher—who, it is thought in the States, would have been massacred by the authorities, as were the gallant Captain Fry, his crew, and the leading men of the expedition—gained great admiration in this country." Sir Lambton.—"I simply did what I thought to be my duty, and am proud if any efforts of mine have tended to save the lives of American citizens. Blood, you know, is thicker than water, for the people of England have a strong affection for their American cousins." Reporter.—"Are you going to make an extended sojourn in New York?" Sir Lambton.—"Not so long as I should wish. I cannot definitely fix the time at the present moment." Reporter.—May I ask, have you received a silver brick from citizens in Virginia City bearing the trite inscription, "This is a brick and so are you?" Sir Lambton.—"No, I have not, but it would give me great pleasure to receive it as a token of American friendship." At this moment some ladies wished to speak with Sir Lambton Lorraine, so the reporter bid him "Good day," and the interview came to an end.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S REPORT.

CAPTAIN GLOVER, R.N., TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

Army and Navy Club, April 6, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies, duplicate of despatch addressed to Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley, under date of 2nd March, 1874, reporting conduct of officers and men lately composing force under my command.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN H. GLOVER.

(Inclosure.)

Camp Blappah, March 2, 1874.

Sir,—Having received instructions to disarm the Yorubas under my command, and take steps to disband the force lately serving under me against the Ashantees, I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice for the information of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the conduct of the commissioners serving with me, and to place on official record my appreciation of the heartiness, energy, and excellent conduct they have displayed on all occasions.

2. To these officers, and to the Houssas and Yorubas of the force, my thanks are due for their cheerfulness and perseverance on our toilsome march from the Volta to the Prah, and through subsequent privations, which continued until the force fell in with the rear guard of your main body, at Akrofoom on the 10th February. To their gallant conduct I must bear testimony, assisting as it did to bring to successful termination the labours of a campaign, which, though short, demanded very great efforts from both officers and men during the time they lasted.

3. Our march from the Volta to the Prah (from 27th December to 15th January) was over a precipitous and densely wooded country, covered by an almost impenetrable jungle of undergrowth and trees of the largest size. Our track for long distances was with difficulty traced through this, and our progress constantly impeded by log and morass, by trees and by streams with steep banks without bridges, the mountain paths being merely watercourses with large granite boulders, from which torrents caused by tropical rains had washed the soil. From the Prah to the environs of Coomassie the country was covered with the same dense forest, which continued, indeed, up to the swampy stream which borders that town, though the path for the last ten miles through the Ashantee villages was found more practicable.

Mr. Goldsworthy, Collector of Customs on the Gold Coast, and who had been formerly an officer in the 17th Lancers and in command of Houssas at Lagos, was selected by me as Deputy Commissioner, and rendered the greatest service in the equipment and organisation of my force at Addah Camp. He crossed the Volta in command of a large force of native allies, accompanied by detachments of Houssas and Yorubas, at Sophie, on the 23rd December, and engaged the enemy on the following day, driving him from his positions on the left bank up to Adidumé opposite Blappah. On receipt of your Excellency's despatch directing me to cross all my disciplined force over the Prah on the 15th January, I left Mr. Goldsworthy in command of the native levies, numbering some 17,000 men, assembled at Adidumé. Since that date he has been in direct communication with your Excellency, who, I am sure, will appreciate the efficient and gallant service he has rendered, under most trying circumstances, in keeping together, as long as he could remain with them, so large a force of natives, only anxious to avail themselves of the first opportunity to return to their homes. In the action of the 25th January he was wounded in two places, and his horse shot under him, and I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to bring this officer's conduct to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Commander Larcom, R.N., left England with me on the 19th August, having volunteered his services with the expedition. He went direct to Lagos, where he was instrumental in commencing the engagement of Yorubas for the expedition. During the stay of the force at Addah Forb, as Senior Naval Officer, he was occupied in the landing of stores and passage of ships into the Volta. Being at the time ill, he was left in command of the camp when the force moved up the Volta, and he subsequently joined head-quarters at Adoomassie (Croboe) on the 2nd January.

He was in command of artillery—viz., three 7-pounder guns and Rocket battery, having under him Mr. Ponsonby, sub-lieutenant R.N. He accompanied Captain Sartorius (vide that officer's report) in his attempt to reach lake Bosum Echerry; and to Commander Larcom's cool judgment and advice, as reported by Captain Sartorius, is to be attributed in a great degree the safety of the small force when in great danger of being surrounded by the enemy before assistance came up. Commander Larcom was also employed in destroying villages on right flank at Abogo.

Surgeon Major Samuel Rowe, M.D., A.M.S., is Colonial Surgeon of the Gold Coast. This officer's services were specially asked for by me before leaving England. In a letter addressed by me to this officer on the 17th September I refer to his "most important position and duties, which are special, as regards your knowledge of the natives; professional, relative to the care of so large a force; and military, acting, as you will have to do, on my staff." In each of these positions Dr. Rowe has been to me of the greatest possible assistance. He was employed at Lagos in recruiting from the 27th September to the 25th October, and in so doing rendered special service to the expedition. From this date up to the 17th December he was the only medical officer with the force. On the 20th December I considered it fitting to nominate him chief of my staff, and during the next four days, travelling night and day, by his determination, tact, and knowledge of native character, he succeeded in bringing up several thousand natives from the beach towns, who crossed the Volta on the 24th and 25th December. I left him in charge of the camp at Blappah, and subsequently, during my march to the Prah, he rendered the greatest assistance in arranging for the transport of stores and payment of carriers at each station as he came up. Of the assistance this has been to him, Mr. Blissett speaks in the highest terms. Of his professional qualifications it is unnecessary for me to say anything: his known character over the Settlements of West Africa during a residence dating from 1862 is sufficient guarantee of his knowledge of the diseases prevalent here. The successful termination of negociations which resulted in the peace and treaty of Epe, in 1863, is in great measure attributed to his firm but conciliatory action, as reported by the late Governor Freeman in papers laid before Parliament relative to that treaty. And from that date to the present time he has been employed politically on numerous occasions. Colonel Harley availed himself of this officer's abilities, and sent him to the front to obtain information, and he has been considered to have rendered good service to the local government during the whole of the Ashantee war. Militarily he has rendered me good service, when his presence could be spared for a reconnaissance, or when such command was deemed more important than other less pressing duties.

Captain Sartorius of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, has already acquired a reputation as an accomplished and daring soldier in his own corps. He rendered me valuable assistance during my stay at Accra in acquiring a knowledge of the country, and mapping out the geographical positions of the various towns through which it was proposed to march.

On leaving Accra, he went as Commissioner to the Akims, Aquapims, and Croboes, and with a force of some 3,000 Aquapims, Croboes, and Crepees, marched down the right bank of the Volta, burning the dis affected villages on that bank, and encamped at Blappah, where he remained in command until the 25th December, when he crossed the Volta, and commanded the advance in the action at Adidumé, as reported in my despatch of the 28th December. On the 27th December he started for Akim, and travelling night and day by forced marches reached Basso. To his personal influence and efforts is greatly due the passage of the King of Akim and his forces across the Prah. He commanded the advance in the attack on Abogo on the 16th January, and was one of the first to enter that place. On two occasions he commanded parties attempting to open communication with Captain Butler, and through him with the Major-General, and on the 2nd February, at the destruction of two large Ashantee camps on the River Anoon. On the 10th February I despatched him to Coomassie, expecting that he would find the Major-General at that place. His judgment on this occasion, in going through Coomassie to communicate with head-quarters instead of returning, deserves the highest praise, and I would respectfully submit that his personal courage, as shown in this solitary march, accompanied by only twenty Houssas, and on which march he was fired on when passing one of the Ashantee villages is deserving of some special mark of recognition, and, in my opinion, not unworthy of the decoration of the Victoria Cross. The general capability of Captain Sartorius makes him specially valuable as a staff officer, and I have the honour to request your Excellency will cause this officer's services to be brought to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Cameron, 19th Regiment, came out with me from England, and at Accra and Addah Camp was most persevering in his efforts to equip and discipline the new levies of Houssas and Yorubas, and in the laying out of the camp at Addah Forb. He crossed the Volta on the 23rd December, was in the action the following day, and came into personal conflict with the enemy. He fell sick on the 27th December, consequent upon the exposure and fatigue of the previous four days and was unable to join head-quarters until the 30th of January,

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still unfit for duty. The endeavour of this officer to get to the front over such a march as I have described that from the Volta to the Prah to be—in the weak condition in which he started—should not be overlooked, the effort having really cost him his life.

Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, left England on the 31st August and joined me at Accra on the 20th September. During the whole campaign the conduct of this officer has been most praiseworthy. Whether in drilling new levies, instructing signallers, leading an advance or reconnaissance or in command of a column, I found him equally willing and equally worthy to be trusted. At Abogo he acted under Captain Sartorius in leading the advance on that place. He was in command of the detached force at Jaaksi on the 23rd Jan. and again on the 26th January commanded the successful attack on Adoomessin strongly occupied by the enemy. He was in command of the detachment of 150 Houssas and Yorubas which I sent to the assistance of Captain Sartorius on the night of the 1st February, and which, on the 2nd February, drove the enemy from their encampments on the Aroom River. I need add no further commendation than to say that in any similar hostilities I should always be most glad to obtain the services of this officer, and I would request that his name may be specially brought to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Mr. Blissett, Deputy Controller, has from the first been actively engaged in his special duties at Accra and Addah. These were the more arduous in that he had no trained assistance whatever, and had to instruct his clerks and issuers in all the working routine of his department. On the 31st December he was left in command of the camp at Blappah, where he remained in charge of the depot and transport of stores until requested by Mr. Goldsworthy, on account of the local knowledge he had acquired, as well as of his tact in dealing with the natives, to assist Mr. Adamson on the left bank of the Volta. In nominating the commissioners who were to assist me I laid particular stress upon obtaining the services of this officer, and the service he has rendered to the expedition has fully justified the high opinion I had already entertained of him. I consider him a most capable officer in his department, and certain to render good service in the future, and deserving of some special recognition of his services while attached to so large a force as the one lately operating against the enemy across the rivers Volta and Prah.

Lieutenant Moore, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Druid, joined the expedition as a volunteer with the approval of his captain on the 11th October last. During the first part of his service he rendered valuable assistance in piloting vessels over the bar of the Volta, in landing stores, and in command of the Lady of the Lake steamer. On the 2nd December he was placed in charge of Blappah until the arrival of Captain Sartorius, and assisted materially in the formation and laying out of that camp. He had command of a battery covering the landing on the 25th December, and subsequently during that day, in the steamer Lady of the Lake, he superintended crossing the remainder of the force, having a narrow escape from sunstroke due to his exertions in the heat. When directed to proceed to the Prah I left Lieutenant Moore as commissioner with 3,000 Aquapims, Croboes, and Crepees, and he served with them under Mr. Goldsworthy until the 11th January, when he brought upwards 2 000 of these levies with spare ammunition across the Prah, joining me at Adoomassie on the 6th February, and thereby enabling me to cross the River Anoom. Since that date he has had command of the Yorubas, and has marched with them to Anamaboe. During the whole of this time he has shown great energy and constant willingness to carry out any duties required of him, and deserves my thanks for the assistance he has afforded. In any similar operations I should consider myself fortunate in obtaining the services of so valuable an officer.

Sub-Lieutenant Ponsonby, R.N., joined me previous to the crossing of the Volta on the 23rd December, and in command of a steam launch was indefatigable during the crossing of the Volta on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of that month. His skilful firing was referred to in general orders of that date. He was left in charge of steam launches on the Volta, and subsequently received orders to join head-quarters, which he did at Chebbi on the 11th January. He commanded a rocket party with Lieutenant Barnard at Jaahsi on the 23rd January, and in his report of the capture of Adoomassie on the 26th Lieutenant Barnard remarks on the splendid way in which the rockets cleared the bush. In leading into this place with Lieutenant Barnard he was wounded by a spent ball in the knee, which caused him to fall, and from which he suffered for several days. He accompanied Lieutenant Barnard on the 2d February, when the enemy were driven from the line of the Anoom River. I considered this officer's services deserving the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sub-Lieutenant Adamson, late of her Majesty's ship Argus, in command of a steam launch, was present at the crossing of the Volta on the 23d, 24th, and 25th December, and did excellent service in covering the right flank of the advance during the landing opposite Blappah on the 25th, since which time he has been in command of the camp and depot of Addah Forh.

Dr. Parke, A.M.S., crossed the Volta on the 23d December and was present in the skirmish with the enemy in the afternoon of the 24th. He accompanied Mr. Goldsworthy throughout and rendered that officer valuable assistance in the engagement with the Abwoonahs and Avenos on the 23rd and 25th, January both professionally and in serving the rockets. On the latter date, when Mr. Goldsworthy was wounded, he took command, and pursued the enemy till darkness set in. In mentioning this officer it may be stated that he was for the greater portion of the time the only European, Mr. Goldsworthy excepted, with a force of some 12,000. Mr. Goldsworthy having reported favourably of this officer the special commissioner begs that his conduct may receive recognition in the proper quarter.

Master. Gunners Glover, Williams, and Blackman performed excellent service in drilling the gunners of the Houssa force, and were of the greatest service on various occasions until their health broke down, compelling their return to England.

Captain Sartorius reported favourably of Master Gunner Blackman during Captain Satorius' temporary incapacity for duty, from illness, while at Akropong. The Akims and Aquapims would have fought had not Master Gunner Blackman placed himself and fifty Houssas between the contending parties. He was present also at the crossing of the Volta on Christmas-day.

Master Gunner Williams was landed with Mr. Goldsworthy on the 23rd December, and was present during the engagement with the enemy on the 24th December. I am glad to bear testimony to their steady and soldierlike conduct while attached to the force.

Among the native assistant commissioners attached to the expedition I may mention Mr. Addo, Mr. Robert Hanson, Mr. Edward Bannerman, Mr. Robert Bannerman, Mr. Hesse, and Mr. Cleland, who did good service and were of great assistance to the expeditionary force. Mr. Robert Bannerman was attached to the Aqapims and Croboes who accompanied me to Coomassie; and Mr. Edward Bannerman, my private secretary, was left in command at Abogo.

Sakety, chief of Eastern Croboe, whose detention by me has already been reported, was the only chief of the whole Eastern Protectorate whom I found always ready, willing, and able to carry out the orders he received; and I trust her Majesty's government may be pleased to mark their sense of his most exceptional conduct. The chief of Abude, in Aquapim, marched with me to Coomassie, and rendered great assistance in providing carriers. His conduct is exceptional also, and should be noticed. The King of Eastern Akim, one or two chiefs, and perhaps some hundred of his men, are the exception to what I am about to report—viz., that the Eastern Akims are the most abject cowards it is possible to conceive. They would neither scout, patrol, reconnoitre, carry, nor fight. t Conomo I threatened to burn their camp, and drive them back to their women across the Prah, and only spared them for the sake of their King, a young man of 21 or 22 years. Among the cowards of the protectorate I should consider them pre-eminent. The natives of the different tribes of the eastern district of the protectorate I must report as truculent, disobedient and unreliable. That they can be got to fight on some occasions I have seen; but where there is neither pride nor shame you have no sense or feeling to work upon, save one, their fear. There has been one bright exception to this distressing report of the eastern tribes of the protectorate. Two companies of Christians, one of Akropong and the other of Christiansburgh, numbering about 100 each, under their two captains, accompanied by Bible readers of the Basle Mission, attended a morning and evening service of their own daily, a bell ringing them regularly to prayers. In action with the enemy at Adidumé, on Christmas-day, they were in the advance, and behaved admirably, since which they have garrisoned the depot at Blappah. Their conduct has been orderly and soldierlike and they have proved themselves the only reliable men of the large native force lately assembled on the Volta.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN H. GLOVER, Special Commissioner.
Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c.

Cedant Arma Togæ.—Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., one of the officers in the Ashantee Expedition, and a nephew of Lord Hatherley, has qualified himself for the law as a profession, and, having kept the accustomed terms, he is about to be called to the bar.

Not Dazzling.—The pay of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, until his removal to the "fixed establishment," will be 400*l.* a year, not 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem—456*l.* 5*s.* per annum—the unattached pay of a General Officer, as stated by a contemporary.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

LETTERS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(*Standard*, April 28)

A numerous and fashionable company assembled last evening at the Lecture Theatre of the London University to hear Sir Bartle Frere read extracts from the last letters of Dr. Livingstone. On the table in front of the president was a life-size bust and miniature of the late eminent traveller; also a telescope quadrant, and other instruments which he used on his last journey. A life-size portrait (cabinet style) of Dr. Moffat was likewise exhibited. Among the audience were Mr. Thomas Livingstone, Sir Henry and Lady Rawlinson, Admiral Hall, Sir Walter Stirling, Captain Glover, Mr. H. M. Stanley, &c. The two latter gentlemen and Jacob Wainwright, who occupied a chair on the platform facing the audience, were loudly cheered. Wainwright is a negro of the pure African type, almost jet black complexion. His appearance excited much interest.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said that the extracts of letters about to be read formed fragments of a correspondence extending over six or seven years, and written during a time when the great traveller was utterly unable to form a conclusion as to whether they would ever reach the persons to whom they were addressed. The whole of Dr. Livingstone's letters, journals, &c., would be published in a connected form, under the editorship of his son, Mr. Thos. Livingstone, who had given up for a time a very promising career in Egypt to undertake that duty to his late father and not only to him but to his country and mankind (cheers). The letters about to be read manifested a yearning for home contemporaneously with an ever manifest devotion to duty and a determination that nothing should induce him to give up the work which he had undertaken until it was properly performed. Referring to the duties which the Royal Geographical Society had undertaken during the last fortnight, the chairman said that from every class throughout the United Kingdom they had received assurances of cordial sympathy and approbation. From the Queen in her palace, and from several members of the Royal family, down to the workmen in their cottages, there had been but one expression of feeling on the subject, and he was glad to think that that feeling was fully shared by her Majesty's government at large (cheers).

Mr. Major then read letters, of which we give the following, the two latest in date:—

"To Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.

"South Central Africa, 1873.

"My dear Sir Henry,—I have felt, ever since I left Unyanyembe on this my concluding trip, that I expressed very inadequately the gratitude that welled up in my heart to you and all the promoters of the 'Search and Relief Expedition;' but I was so overjoyed by Mr. Stanley promptly procuring fifty-six free men and what additional goods I needed, to finish all I proposed to do, that I was more like a boy going home from school than the staid, toothless, old fogie which the 'Sources' have made me. My expedition was carefully arranged, with all the experience of many long years of African travel; and the uselessness of the Indians and desertion of the Johanna men did not actually detain me an hour from my work, for I got the country people easily to carry from village to village, as far as Manyuema. The Zanzibar Arabs, who were not members of a slaving coterie upheld by Banian money, were all remarkably kind; but I sent, as traders constantly do, a lot of goods to be placed in depot at Ujiji; the carriers, as usual, brought them on to Unyanyembe in safety, and there Syde bin Salem, the Governor, gratuitously placed the caravan in charge of his confidential slave Selim, who, when near Ujiji, stopped it ten days, while he plundered the stores, and went off to buy ivory for his master in Karagwe. These goods were amply sufficient to enable me to finish all work I had undertaken to do, without any of that trouble and anxiety which I greatly regret having since caused. I feel really extremely grateful for the kind interest manifested by so many, but no one who knows me, or has a faint idea of the devotedness with which I endeavoured to make a feasible finish up of the old problem before I retired, will suspect me of a desire to make a fuss about myself. No evidence of this first act of plunder was to be allowed to go to the coast, and the robbery having been perpetrated, as all acknowledge, by the direct arrangement of the governor, the head of the slaving coterie or ring inland, and Ludha Damjee, the great money-lender and head of the ring at Zanzibar, having the ear of those in authority, managed effectually to keep me out of sight. I wish it to be explicitly undersood that I twice sent off copies of all my astronomical observations, with sketch maps; and, as often as opportunities presented themselves, pretty full consecutive accounts of all I have done, for the Foreign Office and for you (Royal Geographical Society); but, except a letter secreted on the person of a buffalo driver, 30th May, 1867, none were forwarded. A letter from near Bangweolo was taken by an Arab, not a member of the ring, and, the three head men of the caravan being slain in the way down, the survivors took it on to Zanzibar in safety. It is but lately that I have been able to infer that a letter which succeeded the Bangweolo one about December, 1868, never reached its destination, for I find that you had been bamboozled by Arab palaver about the upper end of Tanganyika, instead of my statement in letter that, having followed Luapula down through all lake Moero, I saw the vast rent in the lofty black mountains of Rua (not Ruiva Riweva [?], please), by which Lualaba finds an exit, and I went a three-days' journey round the north end of these Rua Mountains, and saw Lualaba emerge and flow away to the north-west. That sight took off all interest in Tanganyika as a source of the Nile; but I had the opinion that it had an outlet, because the water of shut-in bays with a river at the end is decidedly brackish, while out in the stream it is perfectly sweet, though rivers, as the Malagarazi and others, from whose banks great quantities of salt are daily excavated, have been flowing in for ages. Like all large rivers in this country, which have north and south reaches, it wears away its eastern bank. Ujiji is a full mile from the spot—now deep water—where it stood in the memory of persons still living, and palm-oil palms stands fifty yards out from the bank where, when young, they could not have lived; and so of other trees, whose habitat is dry land, they now stand dead, like the palms, where it is never now dry; and I watched, when in great weakness, the steady flow northwards at Ujiji, in 1869, by the rivers Lulche, Malagarazi, and others having discoloured water, being at once bent away in that direction, as also by large masses of confervæ and other aquatic vegetation. But Tanganyika has no interest as regards 'the sources;' its springs are too far down the great valley. It was gratifying to find that though my letters disappeared, Keith Johnston *secundus*, as he ought to be called had, with the true geographical acumen of my lamented friend Keith Johnston *primus*, conjectured that the drainage went north-west, as I found it, and to the Congo, as I often feared. My longitude by reckoning was two degrees wrong, and no wonder—the dense, dark forests of Manyuema would puzzle any one but a soko or gorilla. By a patent process I squeezed a longitude out of a dead chronometer; and as the same process agreed pretty closely with Speke's north end of Tanganyika, I set the Lualaba in 4 deg. 9 min S, as flowing in 27 deg. E. nearly. Lat 3 deg. 36 min. was my furthest down, but my last instrumental observation was 4 deg. 9 min. S. I had the good fortune, unwittingly, to verify the famous hypothesis of my late much-loved friend Sir Roderick, and I have since discovered an additional feature to that which he sagaciously conjectured, in that while the continent has two subtending ridges, the enclosed space is not a hollow, but a series of miniature formations, exactly like the main continental one.

"I cannot now describe them, but each lake and river system has lofty subtending ridges of the old crystalline rocks exactly alike, and sometimes as high as those that flank the continent. A knowledge of these is conclusive against Lualaba being Congo, but I am not 'cock sure' (though all the rivers right from Congos' eastern flanking ridge flow into the great valley) till I meet with Baker, and for that meeting I do most intensely long. I am tired beyond measure; it was only the plaguey John Bull tenacity that bore me on, plundered by the head of the slaving coterie inland; then another lot of goods were delivered to Thani bin Abdulla, a boon friend of the governor, and it disappeared altogether; then a third lot of some 500 was sent with slaves instead of men, and, except 4*l.* worth, was sold off at Ujiji by Shereef for slaves and ivory, and (4*l.*) exchange of good for unsaleable articles sent, and obviously intended to force me back, were reported to the Arch (?) Ludha, and without a hint from the nominal recipient was reported as 'all Dr. Livingstone's wants supplied,' and Shereef called active and dis[?]interested. It is wearisome to recount all the villany. The fourth lot of some 300*l.* lay with slaves and the inevitable Ludha's agent Masudi three and a half months at Bagamoio; not a hint of these losses went to the consulate; even Stanley was kept in the dark, except that a lot of slaves had been sent to bring me back, and every effort was made at Unyanyembe to prevent him going to my aid. In extreme anxiety to reach me be tried to pass the so-called rebel Mirambo with the Arab army, but governor cut and run; this difficulty, duly magnified, was promptly reported at the coast and at home, and led to the Search and Relief Expedition; but no mention was made of me, though the governor acknowledged the receipt of two despatches written as soon as I reached Ujiji. Shereef was living at the governor's table, and Stanley learned only at the Malagarazi from a native that I was close by at Ujiji. Hearing of a great Banian friendship, I gave up all hopes of aid from Zanzibar, and resolved to work my way down to Baker for help, when Stanley came on the scene as my good Samaritan. I would willingly have died rather than be beaten outright by intrigue; the men who have profited by my losses are all rich except Shereef and the slaves. It is proposed now to punish the latter only. I think the rich ought to refund, as was done in the case of the Baron von der Decken. Ludha and Nassur are said to be dead, but their estates, and even debts, could amply repay the money stolen; but it seems that I alone am to blame. When my letters were destroyed my salary was stopped by, it is said, a Mr. Murray, third Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, who, when his own correspondence was stopped by the cessation of the West Coast slave trade, did not cease to draw and augment his own salary.

"My case was anomalous," said Lord Russell, but he gave 800*l.* a year to my subordinate, Dr. Meller, for the 'anomalous' position of being consul at Madagascar, without any consular duties; but all will come right in the good time coming.—Yours, &c.

"David Livingstone."

"The watershed runs from east to west, an elevated mass about 4 deg. of latitude broad, across two-thirds of the continent, and gives sources to Nyassa and Shire, to Loangwe, to Zanbesi, to Congo, and to Nile.

"To Major General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B."

"My dear Sir Henry,—I have felt, ever since I left Unyanyembe on this my concluding trip, that I expressed very inadequately the gratitude that welled up in my heart to you and all the promoters of the search and relief expedition, but I was so overjoyed by finding that Mr. Stanley had promptly procured fifty five men, and what additional goods I needed to finish all I proposed to do, that I was more like a boy going home from school that the staid toothless old fogie I find myself to be. Whatever you may have thought was lacking, you are too much of a traveller yourself to pass a very heavy judgment on me; for verily I did feel, and do feel, extremely grateful to you all. I was a little sorry that by a strong dose of the cheap nostrum called good advice, the gallant athletes chose to wait for the cessation of the rains, for by remaining on a most unhealthy and an awfully stinking island all their good intentions oozed out at their finger ends, and I had no opportunity of bringing to their notice the very important service of exploring the lake system of the Victoria Nyanza. I certainly did not need them for my work; they would have 'resigned'—a naval phrase for 'going on strike'—before they waded through half the water I have been obliged to ford around Lake Bangweolo, and unanimously voted me to be a beast, deserving death, or, as the Articles of War say, some worse punishment. I don't know who gave the good advice, but Stanley went off at the beginning of the heavy rains, and, after knowing their worst, coolly elected to go through all the Masika again in order to hasten up the men and goods I so much needed. I left in the middle of the Masika, too, for the reason that I had my English stock of robust health with which to battle against the pelting rains. I have had another spell of Masika on the watershed, the worst I ever endured, for the cold north-west stratum of air, thick with clouds, lay like a wet blanket on all that upland forest land. For three months I could not get an astronomical observation, except a few snap latitudes. Was led down to the back or northern side of Bangweolo and near to its western end. Had to plod away to the south-east through riverine meshes, each thread from half a mile to three miles broad, deep, and encumbered with great masses of aquatic vegetation. Branches come out of the larger streams and flow over endless slightly depressed valleys, among four or five species of rushes—among three species of lotus or sacred lily plants, papyrus plants, and many other plants that grow only in water, very much as other rivers near the coast flow in branches among mud and mangroves. Some of these deltas of aquatic vegetation are from forty to fifty miles long, and too broad to be seen over, but only grassy seas, with ant-hill island, having trees at great distances, from each other. No one but an eye-witness could imagine the vast amount of water in the country. Six rivers, of Cam or Isis size, flow in from the south; they rise on the edge of the watershed, or not so far off, that overlooks the deep valley of the Loangwa of Zumbo. The shores of the lake, and for days out, are remarkable only for extreme flatness. When I visited it in the dry season there was generally no more slope to it than there is from the Isle of Dogs down to the Thames; now it is nearly impossible to tell where land ends and lake begins. Some one, overcome by the fascination of describing the unknown, said that it was, like Nyassa, Tanganyika, or the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes that open out into bays and valleys. The only slopes I saw were those of ant-hills, which may be called high if thought of as perched on the general altitude of almost 4,000 feet. This seems to be the head of one main line of drainage of the Nile; but I am not positive till I meet with Baker, and for that meeting I do most intensely long. I was not aware till Mr. Stanley came that a letter that succeeded one of 1868, from near Bangweolo, had been destroyed; the three headmen of the caravan that carried the Bangweolo letter were slain by a tribe on the way, but the survivor carried it on safely to Zanzibar. Following Luapula down through Moero, I saw the vast rent in the lofty black mountains of Rua through which the Lualaba finds its birth, and I went three days' journey round the end of these Rua mountains and saw Lualaba coming out of the same fissure and flowing away to the north-west. The drainage clearly did not go into Tanganyika, and that lake, though it probably has an outlet, lost all its interest to me as a source of the river of Egypt. I wrote to this effect in December 1868, but it never went beyond the governor of Unyanyembe. I was amused to find that geographers had been bamboozled most unmercifully by the Arab palaver that the Nile flowed out of Tanganyika's northern end, that it was distinctly brackish in shut-in bays and perfectly sweet out in the main stream, though rivers from whose banks, as the Malagarassi, enormous quantities of salt are daily taken, have been flowing in for ages; that, like all great rivers in this country having north and south reaches, it was fast wearing away its eastern banks (the village of Ujiji, for instance, stands a full mile east of where it stood in the now deep water in the memory of persons still living); that several palm-oil palms now stand out fifty yards from the Ujiji village shore, where they could not have grown had water been there when they were young, and many other land trees now stand in the water in the same circumstances. These reasons made me form an opinion that it had an outlet, and I unwisely mentioned that opinion in a private letter. We did not find an outlet in the north, though an Arab asserted, within one day's sail of the Lusize, that positively Taganyika water ran out by it and not in. He was not ashamed when told to look at it.

"Knowing where the main drainage went, I worked at it, though without men and means, and then got Banian slaves—the worst of all slaves—and about 4*l.* out of 500*l.* or 600*l.* worth of goods. It was gratifying to see incidentally in some paper that Keith Johnston, who ought to be called '*Secundus*, for he has the genuine geographical acumen of Keith Johnston '*Primus*' had, without knowing the rent in the Rua (not Ruwa or Uruwa) Mountains, reasoned out the drainage from Bangweolo as going north west, as I found it, and, as I often feared, went thence to the Congo. My reckoning made it flowing 24 deg. to 25 deg. E.; and no wonder, the dense, dark forests of Manyema would puzzle anything except a gorilla or soko. By a patent process I succeeded in squeezing a longitude out of a dead chronometer, and that made it flow in 27 deg. nearly. The same process made the north end of Tanganyika nearly the same as Speke's. It is interesting to find an offer made to the government to supersede me by running up to the end of Tanganyika, and to call me out of Manyema, where Arab palaver said I was 'living like an Arab.' My discovery shows that I alone knew what I was about; and the other plan, than a search or relief expedition, about which you did not inquire, would have shown the unwisdom of believing Arabs, who are the least reliable of all informants. I wish it to be especially understood that I twice sent copies of all my astronomical observations with sketch-maps, and, as opportunities presented themselves, pretty full consecutive accounts of all my work for the Foreign Office and you; but not a letter was suffered to pass the members of a slaving coterie or ring, of which Ludha Damji was the head and chief money-lender at Zanzibar, and Syde bin Salem, the Governor of Unyanyembe, was the chief inland. One letter alone escaped. It went off in company with a large packet of observations, despatches, and letters, but in the hands of a buffalo-driver, who wisely secreted it on his person, in the belief that on its production his wages depended. All else were destroyed, though I explained to Governor that the packet contained despatches which his Sultan desired to be sent on with great care. Evidence that Syde bin Salem had, by his slave Salim, plundered my caravan, was not to be allowed to go to the coast, and so of the plundering by Thani bin Abdullah, and Shereef, and they were successful; and because these wretches destroyed my correspondence, Mr. Murray, of the Foreign Office, stopped my salary—a very un-English deed, to be laid at the door of the English government. The slavers did their utmost to prevent Stanley going to aid me; and when he went with their army, to try and get past the rebel Mirambo, Governor cut and ran. This was promptly enough reported as 'Stanley in a difficulty' in hopes of getting him recalled, and it led to the Search and Relief Expedition. No prompt report was made of my presence at Ujiji, though Governor acknowledged that he had received two despatches from me there, written immediately after my arrival. Stanley learned of my presence only at the Malagarassi, close to Ujiji. Not only was information burked on its way to you, by notes put into Arab packets being extracted, but they gave only what was convenient to H M's Vice-Consul; and when the two heads of the ring were entrusted with stores and men for me, the result might have been anticipated. I think that the plunderers, or their estates, ought to refund, as was done in the case of Baron von der Decken; but this may not be agreeable to their friends. Meanwhile we shall see.—Yours, &c. David Livingstone."

After the reading of the letters,

Lieut. Colonel Everard Millman exhibited a Kaffir kaross, or cloak made of the skins of the Leetwee antelope, a species discovered by Livingstone in 1856. The cloak was made with Livingstone's own hands, and presented to the gallant colonel's brother, Major Bryan Millman, in the Mauritius, as a farewell gift when Livingstone was returning to Africa.

The proceedings terminated in the customary manner.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S JEWELS.

Geneva, April 24.

The Brunswick collection of jewels was put up for auction yesterday and the day before, and though only a small number of lots has as yet been disposed of, it is pretty certain that the sum realised will be far in excess of the original estimate. The purchasers are nearly all diamond merchants from England, France, and Germany, with the local jewellers, and very few of the jewels will be bought by amateurs or private gentlemen. Up to last night sixty lots brought about 400,000 francs. The plate and watches were of comparatively little value and sold cheaply, and, indeed, on the first day, few objects of price were disposed of. There was an evident disinclination to bid at all for the jewels, and many lots had to be withdrawn. The two dearest jewels of the day were a ten-carat rose brilliant which sold for 18,000 francs; and four rubies, weighing about twenty carats, which brought 14,000 francs. On the second day the discovery was early made that some of the stones were false, and three lots, of which the estimated value was about 8,000 francs, had to be withdrawn for that reason. The bidding was a little more brisk than on the previous day, but none of the well-known gems of the collection were offered, and the jewels which were sold were generally of an ordinary character. There was some sharp competition for a number of India poniards, richly jewelled with rubies and emeralds, and a sabre with a silver scabbard and hilt encrusted with emeralds was run up to 8,500 francs. A gold snuff-box with the initials of the late duke, which was valued at 600 francs, sold for double that sum. Some studs, sapphires and rubies, were sold to a Persian diamond merchant. A pure brilliant of 39 carats was put up at 30,000 francs, and was finally knocked down for 37,000. A blue brilliant weighing about 14 carats was purchased by a London firm for 17,000 francs, and a lot of coloured diamonds, which weighed in the aggregate 809 carats, fetched 45,000 francs. The decorations and orders of the late duke were put up in one lot, but there did not seem a very great desire to bid for them. They consisted chiefly of stars and crosses, and amongst them were the Order of the White Horse of Brunswick, a grand collar and decoration and cross of the Golden Fleece, and crosses of Danish, Austrian, and Portuguese orders. The estimated value of the lot was 82,000 francs, and after some bidding it was secured by a Paris merchant for 88,200 francs. Making an allowance for the jewels which will remain on hand after the sale, it is believed that the total sum realised by the disposal of the collection will not be far short of 20,000,000 francs. The auction will last another week.—*Standard.*

THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN.

The first step towards the production of the 81-ton gun has just been taken. All the built-up guns made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are lined with a steel tube. This tube is derived from a solid cylinder or ingot, supplied from the works of Messrs. Firth and Sons, of Sheffield. The casting of the tube for the enormous gun now designed was carried out at these works on Friday last in the most successful manner. The ingot is made of crucible steel, and required for its construction 628 crucibles, each containing 70 pounds of metal, the total weight being thus very nearly 20 tons. The casting occupied 42 minutes, and employed 194 men. The ingot thus produced measures 42 inches in diameter and 13 feet in length. This will have to be re-heated and hammered out (by Messrs. Firth) to the proper dimensions for the tube in the rough, after which it will be bored, turned, and tempered in th Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich. The above-named firm, in addition to supplying all the tubes for the large guns at Woolwich, are extensively employed by the French Government. After being cast, the ingot is covered [illegible] other non-conducting substances, u[illegible]ch conditions it is allowed to cool very slowly. When cold, a portion is cut off the top (the ingot being cast in an upright mould); and the lower end, being the denser, is marked for the breech. The block thus formed is drawn out by a series of heatings and hammerings, which occupy several days, until it forms a cylinder of sufficient length. The forging or drawing out of the cast block under the hammer imparts to it the desired properties of great solidity and density. In order to provide for forging ingots of such size as 15 tons and upwards, the Messrs. Firth have erected in their works two of Nasmyth's steam hammers of 25 tons weight each at a cost of 33,000*l.* After the ingot has been roughly bored out at Woolwich it undergoes a process of "toughening," which consists in heating the tube in a vertical furnace, and then plunging it bodily into a bath of rape oil, in which it is allowed to cool and soak until next day, generally for twelve hours or more. The tank or bath contains several hundred gallons of oil, and has an enclosed space around it in which a supply of cold water circulates for the purpose of keeping the oil below a certain temperature. The necessity for this process, whereby the stee is tempered, will be seen from the fact that steel in its natural state after casting and forging is nearly as soft and inelastic as malleable iron. If heated and plunged into cold water the steel becomes hard, but is at the same time brittle. But oil, being a very bad conductor of heat, and having a high boiling point, operates differently. The hot steel that is plunged into it parts with its heat much more slowly than when water is used, and the metal consequently becomes toughened as well as hardened. Cast steel is the most expensive of al cannon metals. It is used by the authorities of the Royal Gun Factories, not for the sake of imparting strength to the gun, but in order to give smoothness and hardness to the bore. Roughly speaking, wrough iron is reckoned twice as hard as bronze, cast iron twice as hard as wrought iron, and hardened steel twice as hard as cast iron. Excepting the steel tube, the Woolwich guns are entirely made of wrought iron.—*Standard.*

THE LAHEJ DIFFICULTY.

It will be in the recollection of the public that for more than a year past there has been a serious dispute between the British and Turkish Governments with respect to certain proceedings in the neighbourhood of Aden. Representations have been made at the Porte, increasing in energy as the Turks showed a disposition to put us off with mere words, and action still more forcible was taken on the spot by order of the Indian Government. It has been more than once announced that the Porte had given satisfaction and due assurances for the future, but though the determined position taken by Great Britain has left no doubt how the controversy would end, the formal conclusion has only just been attained. The Sultan has disavowed the proceedings of the Pasha of Yemen, and withdrawn all claim to a suzerainty over the Sultan of Lahej and the other Chieftains in the neighbourhood of Aden. The son of the Chief of the Dhali tribe, who had been seized as a hostage, has been released, and the protectorate which Great Britain exercises over the independent tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden has been virtually acknowledged.

It was time, indeed, that this dispute, which has been forced upon us by the aggressive conduct of the Turkish Governor and prolonged by the ingenious diplomacy of the Porte, should come to an end. It was one on which this country could not yield, as not only its honour, but interests of the highest importance are concerned. Though not a matter which the public at home is inclined to follow in its details, the character of the relations between the British Government and the tribes of the Arabian coast, especially those in the neighbourhood of the important post of Aden, cannot be neglected by any one responsible for the maintenance of British authority in the East. The promptitude with which the Foreign Office and the Indian Government have acted on the present occasion gives reason, however, for trusting that no new aggression on our rights will be attempted. The Turkish Government has been defeated in a policy which does not affect this remote district alone. It has been pointed out by every observant person who has treated of Turkish affairs that the tendency of the last thirty years has been to restore the authority of the Sultan in all parts of what was until lately but a nominal empire. The Turkish ascendancy in the Arabian peninsula, where in the last generation there was almost complete independence, is a conspicuous example of this change. The territory of Yemen, among others, has been brought into submission to the Sultan, and provided with a pasha who is not only able to govern, but is strong enough to show his zeal by extending the limits of his master's authority. On the coast south of Yemen, and clustering round our settlement of Aden, are a number of Arab Chieftains, the most important of whom is the Sultan of Lahej, the chief of the Abdali tribe. Lahej is 15 miles from Aden; it is the principal town of the low sea-coast country, and commands the district from which Aden draws its supplies, water being one of them. Man and beast are, in fact, fed in a great measure by traffic with these neighbouring tribes. The Sultal of Lahej, certainly one of the least important personages who have assumed that lofty title, is a pensioner of the British Government, and receives a monthly salary for the services which his people render in feedin[illegible] Aden and keeping the roads open. Simi[illegible]kist between the British authorities and t[illegible]fs of the district. It is beyond a doubt t[illegible] Sultans of Constantinople have clai[illegible] rights over Arabian territory, they h[illegible] fact exercised any authority whatever over these tribes. On the other hand, the British Government had many years ago declared that no interference with these tribes could be permitted. When Mehement Ali was engaged in the conquest of Yemen in the year 1839, the British Government informed him that it would not see with indifference the subjugation of the independent tribes beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Man-deb, and on that occasion Mehement Ali recognized that the mountains to the north of the plain of Lahej formed the southern boundary of Yemen.

In the month of October, 1872, the Sultan of Lahej came into Aden, and informed Brigadier-General Schneider that he had received a letter from the Pasha of Yemen, who has his residence at Sana. A translation of this letter is given among the papers presented to Parliament. It requires the Chief of Lahej to make his submission to the Sultan of Al-Islam, and invites him to accompany the messenger to the Pasha of Yemen's presence. It is understood that a similar letter was addressed to another Chief of the coast, the next in rank to the Sultan of Lahej. Brigadier-General Schneider at once perceived the importance of the matter, both on account of the danger that might arise to our possession of Aden from the subjugation of the district on which the place depends, and from the loss of reputation we should suffer on the Arabian coast and in India if it became known that we could not protect our own pensioned Chiefs from the power of the Sultan. Intelligence of the business was at once sent to London and to the Indian Government, and Lord Granville wrote to Sir Henry Elliot at Constantinople to bring the matter before the Sultan's Government, and to demand a disavowal of the Pasha of Yemen and the abandonment of his aggressive schemes. The Porte at first treated these representations in a very off-hand manner. We were told that Lahej was looked upon by the Porte as forming part of Yemen, and that the Sultan of Leahj had, therefore, been invited by the Pasha to come with another neighbouring Chief to make profession of obedience. The latter compiled, but the Sultan of Lahej had invaded and plundered his territory and forced him to return. The offender must, therefore, be punished, but the particulars of the case would be communicated to her Majesty's Government, who might, at all events, rest assured that the most scrupulous respect would be shown to British territory. It need hardly be said that this way of treating the matter did not satisfy our Government, and by dint of repeated remonstrances an assurance was obtained from the Grand Vizier that the Pasha of Yemen should be instructed to abstain from molesting in any way the Sultan of Lahej and that matters should be left as they formerly stood. But in spite of this the Turkish troops did march into the Aden District and take possession of Lahej. It was then that the Home and Indian Governments resolved on more decisive measures; but with all this it was only in December last that the Turkish troops retired from Lahej and Shuka, the real determining cause of their retreat being the presence of a body of British troops sent up by the Governor of Aden under the sanction of the Indian Government, and it is only now, eighteen months after the first offence was given by the Pasha of Yemen, that our demands are complied with. Every effort has been made by the Porte to escape an acknowledgment of our right, and even now we cannot find that any censure or disapprobation has been conveyed to the Pasha. This is the conduct of a Government which owes its authority over its distant provinces, if not its very existence, to the support of England faithfully and unfailingly rendered during more than forty years—of a Government whose necessities are supplied by streams of British money and which, but for British help, would be politically as well as financially bankrupt.—*Times.*

THE EXECUTION OF SCOTT AT FORT GARRY.

Mr. John Bruce, ex-President of Riel's original Provisional Government, has supplied to the *Manitoba Gazette* the following statement relating to the execution of Thomas Scott on the 4th of March, 1870, under sentence of "a tribunal of war:"—"Six soldiers had been chosen to shoot Scott. I have here to write the name of a man whose behaviour in that circumstance reflects on him the greatest honour. Augustin Parisien, one of the six soldiers, declared openly that he would not shoot at Scott: and, in fact, he took off the cap from his gun before the word of command—'Present!'—was given. Of the five balls remaining only two hit the poor victim, one in the left shoulder, the other in the upper part of the chest, above the heart. Had the other the soldiers missed the mark unintentionally or had they willingly aimed too high, too low or aside? It is unknown. However that may be, as the two wound were not sufficient to cause death—at least sudden death—a man named Guillemette stepped forward and discharged the contents of a pistol close to Scott's head while he was lying on the ground. This ball however took a wrong direction. It went into the upper part of the right cheek and came out somewhere about the cartilage of the nose. Scott was still not dead, but that did not prevent his butchers from placing him alive, and still speaking, in a kind of coffin made of four rough boards. It was nailed and placed in the south-eastern bastion, and an armed soldier was placed at the door. This would seem like a story made at one's ease if there were not several witnesses full of life who heard, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, the unfortunate Scott speaking from under the lid of his coffin, and it is known that he had been shot at half-past 12. What a long and horrible agony and what a ferocious cruelty on the part of his butchers! The words heard and understood by the French Metis were only these—'My God! my God!' Some English Metis, and others speaking Scott's tongue, heard distinctly these words—'For God's sake, take me out of here or kill me!' Towards 11 o'clock—that is, after ten and a half hours of frightful agony—a person, whose name I shall withhold for the present, went into the bastion and gave him the finishing stroke with a butcher's knife, according to some; with a pistol, according to others. That same person, after having inflicted the last blow to poor Scott, said, as he was coming back from the bastion—'The dog shall not speak any more; he is dead this time.' The corpse was left in the south-eastern bastion a few days, being kept by soldiers, relieved each in their turn. On the third or fourth night, I could not say precisely which, the corpse was taken out of the bastion, placed in Dr. Schultz's sleigh, taken towards the Red River, and stopped about one mile and a half from the fort, nearly opposite the River La Seine. By means of a large stone tied to the corpse, the body of Thomas Scott went to the bottom of the river, to come thence no more. A few words more and I am through this horrible tragedy. It was in the afternoon of the day when the execution occurred that the corpse was placed in the coffin, and it was later taken out of it in the bastion but, in order to avoid suspicion, a grave had been dug inside the gate facing the Assiniboine River, a few steps to the right, and it is there the coffin, which was thought to contain Scott's body, was lowered." Luis Riel, who ordered or sanctioned the execution of Thomas Scott, has been, it will be remembered, elected a member of the Dominion House of Commons, and there was great excitement at Ottawa when it transpired that, on the 30th of March, he went to the clerk's office, took the oath, and signed the Parliamentary roll. It is stated that a military force was kept in readiness to act in case of need. It appears that a true bill was found against him on the charge of murder, and that a warrant is out for his apprehension. The case was discussed in the House, and an order was made that he do attend in his place. But it was doubted whether he would judge it safe to make his appearance.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	9
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
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Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Weddin[illegible] Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office [illegible] Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engrav[illegible] moderate prices.
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FOR THE HOT SEASON.

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A. C. GUMPERT.
28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, DE LOSSY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.—The Undersigned have received for sale Consignment, direct from the Growers, of these celebrated Wines.

			Rs.
SELECT CUVEE	1 dozen	Quarts	42
Ditto	2 „	Pints	44
CARTE BLANCHE	1 „	Quarts	38
Ditto	2 „	Pints	40
CARTE VERTE	1 „	Quarts	32
Ditto	2 „	Pints	34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
Bombay, 28th March 1874.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, ex s.s. PEKIN, a supply of—
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE,
Sibadey's Brand,
At Rs. 24 per dozen;
Also,
HALF-PINT CHAMPAGNE,
Wachter's Brand,
In Hampers of 2 Dozen,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

	Rs.
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and	25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto	29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's ... Rs. 17 &	24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24 „
M. F. Guinnarens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	28 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts.	23 „
Do. ... Qts.	45 „
Do. Magnums	88 „
Arthur H. Browning's ... Qts.	30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	20 „
Do. do. ... Pts.	11 „
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24 „
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16 „
Chateau Delorme Margaux	16 „
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	14 „
Do. Margaux	17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

	Rs.
SHERRY	25 per Dozen.
Ditto	15 „
CLARET, Yellow Seal	12 „
Ditto Red Seal	30 „
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	40 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1873.

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TOD-HEATLY and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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ONLY TO THE TRADE.
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for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.
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For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot. *Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.*
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